THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

HAYTI.

Close of Another Revolution—The Capture and Execution of Salnave—Organization of the New Government.

The track of revolutions seems to lie near the equator. Within a brief year Spain has been relieved from the oppressions and profligacy of Isabella, Cuba has revolted at the cruel dominion of her parent land, and at last Hayti is free from the clutches of a dictatorialdespot. Remarkable facts like these demand the attention of the statesman and diplomat. They indicate that the conservative liberties of temperate latitudes are required by peoples who dwell in the heated atmospheres of the torrid zone; that revolutions are becoming a popular political cure, and that the one man power is fast vanishing from the face of the earth. We are enabled to lay before our readers to-day the closing scenes in the late revolutionary drama of Hayti, thus illustrating by incident how soon an obnoxious President can be dethroned, how soon the wrecks of a political miscarriage can be removed, and how soon a new government can be organized, showing that rebellions are but every day affairs after all. But they have their fatal effects upon trade, commerce, and finance. From such disasters Hayti has not been exempt.

The Condition of Affairs on the Island.

Salnave was put to flight. The late sagacious President, smarting under the vigorous lash of the revolutionists, took to his heels and was victorious only in the conquest of a fleet pair of boots. But while, Salnave flourished the revolution was a fell destroyer. During the conflict at Port-au-Prince one-third of the city was destroyed by fire, including Government buildings and private houses; but the poorer classes suffered terribly and were left in total destitution. Over two hundred lives were lost and five hundred were wounded. Salnave fled towards the Spanish part of the island. Proscription was proclaimed to be the policy of the revolutionists, and thirty-two were named as doomed. The ball was opened by shooting General Victorine on the 1st inst.

Capture of Salnave.

By the arrival at New York yesterday of the schooner Setagawa, in ten days, from Aux Cayes, we are in receipt of Haytien advices to the 15th inst. The day before that on which the Setagawa left Aux Cayes intelligence was received there from Port-au-Prince that on Thursday, the 13th inst., Salnave was captured, with 150 of his followers, in the mountains between Aquin and Jacmel, abont thirty miles from Port-au-Prince. The ex-President was immediately taken to the capital and lodged in prison. It was reported at Aux Cayes that he was forthwith put on his trial, and shot.

Thursday, the 1st of February, has been fixed on for the election of a new President. On that day the Legislative Chambers would meet at Port-au-Prince. The people of Aux Cayes had cheerfully submitted to the Provisional Government. Tranquility had been restored throughout the country; a number of exiles from Jamaica and other places were returning home, several of them resuming business in Hayti, and a feeling pervaded all classes that brighter days were at hand.

Business was getting quite brisk. The deliveries of coffee were large at all the ports of shipment, and cotton was also coming in freely. Gold and exchange were at 400 to 470 nominal. Coffee was selling at $3000, Haytien currency; cotton at $500 and logwood at $1500. American provisions were in demand.

General Tranquillity.

Meantime the triumphant parties have not been inert. A new government has been formed, the confidence of the people has been restored, and Nissage Saget, who is said to be a wise and temperate ruler, fills the Chief Magisterial chair. The value of Salnave's issue of paper currency has been recognized on the basis of $5000 to one in gold, and that of the revolutionary party at $500 to one. This makes the finances unsettled and causes considerable discontent. Affairs generally, however, have subsided to an easy condition and little future trouble is apprehended.

Organization of the Government.

A decree given at the general quarters of Port-au-Prince on December 27, 1869, the Provisional Government of the Republic of Hayti was formed, as follows:—

President—Nissage Saget.

Vice-President—Michel Domingue.

Members of the Cabinet—Nord, Alexis, Dupont, Jr., and Volmar Laporte.

The three latter will take the oath from the President.

The members of the two revolutionary Councils of State, united under the denomination of the Consultative Council, will remain attached to the Provisional Government.

On December 29 the Provisional Government issued another decree, appointing the following public officers:—

Pierre Monplaisir Pierre, Department of General Police.

Montmorency Benjamin, Minister of War and Marine.

Thimagene Rameau, Minister of Finance and Commerce.

David, the elder son, Minister of the Interior and Agriculture.

Septimus Rameau, Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.

Francois Faubert, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Religion.

Until the arrival of the persons appointed the Department of Police will remain under the charge of M. David, and M. Thimagene Rameau will take charge of the Ministries of Justice, Public Instruction, Religion, and also Foreign Affairs.

Sketch of the Late President Salnave.

Silvain Salnave was a native of the city of Cape Haytien, where he was born in the year 1832. He entered the army as a common soldier, and gradually rose to the position of Captain of Cavalry of the North, which position he retained after the establishment of the Empire under Soulouque, although he held republican principles. When on the morning of December 22, 1858, Geffrard raised, in the name of the people, the standard of revolt, and declared for a republic, the Imperial Guard were at once mustered to quell what was deemed a mad enterprise. Owing to the influence of Salnave the whole North rallied to the cause of Geffrard, and finally the empire was overthrown and a Republic established. Geffrard being a vain, ambitious man, used little discretion in rewarding those who espoused his cause, and, among others, conferred the position and title of Major in the army upon Salnave, to whose bravery, energy, and persistency he actually owed his high position. Soon there came another call for his services. Spain, having taken advantage of the civil war in the country, sent a strong force, and declared the annexation of the Dominican portion of the island, and re-established it once more as a colony. Salnave entered warmly into the conflict against the invaders, and to his efforts, more than any one person, was due the exit of their expulsion. Feeling aggrieved by the action of President Geffrard in regard to General Oge Longuefosse, he commenced a revolutionary movement which resulted in Geffrard flying from the country in March, 1867, and Salnave being proclaimed President. The republic continued in a disturbed condition, and in November last insurgents in the South proclaimed General Domingue President, and those in the North General Saget. These movements culminated in the recent events which placed Salnave in the power of his enemies, mainly by the defection of his own forces. In person Salnave was of very commanding presence, about six feet in height, of regular features, large lustrous eyes, and dark complexion. He received a good education in comparison with those around him, and displayed remarkable sagacity and force of character in his official correspondence.

A PRODIGIOUS PROJECT.

A Proposed Railroad Tunnel Under Lake Michigan—Price, $109,524,528.

A Milwaukee mathematical genius has demonstrated the cost and the entire practicability of a tunnel under Lake Michigan, thus giving it a railway connection with the Michigan shore, and the result of his calculations is given in an article published in the Milwaukee *Wisconsin*. It is not without interest, and we append an extract:—

"The actual surveys made show that the distance across Lake Michigan is eighty-five miles from beacon to beacon. To this at least one mile must be added, making the exact distance from Milwaukee to Grand Haven eighty-six miles, a longer distance than it was ever attempted to tunnel before.

"While the average depth of Lake Michigan is 900 feet, the greatest depth between the two points is 75 fathoms, or 450 feet, while the average depth is considerably less. It has been deemed necessary by the engineers to reach this latter depth for greater security of the work. Eighteen miles from the Milwaukee shore the surveyors found a ledge of solid limestone four miles wide, over which there is 120 feet of water. Aside from this ledge the survey found that the earth to be gone through was of sand and gravel which can be easily dug out. The shallowness of the water between the two points, in comparison with that of the lake generally, would indicate, as was remarked by one of the surveying party, that nature designed, whenever a tunnel should be built under Lake Michigan, it should be here.

"Of course the work could never be accomplished by working at both ends, but it will be necessary to carry the excavating along the entire length at the same time. This will be done by sinking large wrought iron tubes, or cribs, at a distance of one mile apart the entire distance. These will be sunk down to the line of the tunnel bed, the water pumped out, and from these cribs the workmen will work eastward and westward until the gangs meet, and the great tunnel is completed. Work can be kept up in this way night and day, by change of gangs, and after the work is completed, if the General Government see fit, lights can be placed on these cribs, and they perform duty as beacons to guide the weary seafaring man on his way. These cribs will aid materially in furnishing air to the tunnel, and stationary engines will be placed on each one for that purpose. The engineers' estimate shows that six 10-horse power engines will be sufficient to furnish electric light, giving the entire tunnel the brilliancy of daylight at all times.

"The cross section of the tunnel requires an excavation of 25 cubic yards for every foot of length. Not to trifle with fractions, there are 132,000 cubic yards to be removed in every mile of tunnelling, or a grand total of 11,352,000 yards to be taken out to make the tunnel of sufficient size to lay a double track through it. This will cost $3 per yard, making an aggregate of $34,056,000.

"There are also 512,640 cubic yards of granite to be excavated, which, at $8 per yard, would be an aggregate of $4,101,120. The tunnel is to be faced up with brick, and of these it will take 1,728,000,000. To supply these brick and lay them, $30 per 1000 is the estimate made, giving an aggregate of $51,840,000. The approaches to the tunnel will cost at a rough estimate $4,000,000. The iron cribs, 82 being necessary for the work, will cost $50,000 each, making an aggregate of $4,100,000.

"Under the head of general items for the work we have steam engines, of which quite a number will be necessary, dredging machines, scows, salaries, iron, tools, etc., at a cost of $11,427,528. To sum up these items, we have

Excavating earth	$34,056,000
Excavating stone	4,101,000
Brick and laying	51,840,000
Approaches	4,000,000
82 cribs at $50,000	4,100,000
General items	11,427,528
Total cost of tunnel	$109,524,528

"We are satisfied that contingent expenses resulting from breaks, overflows, etc., would not swell the amount to more that $115,000,000, and what is this sum to Milwaukee, in comparison with the benefits that would result? Our members of Congress will be requested to press the matter at the present session; and we hope that an early day in the spring of 1870 the first blow will be struck upon the great work. It will take, it is thought, fully two years and four months to complete it, so that the first train may run through."

HORRIBLE.

A Natural Result of Mrs. Stowe's Nastiness—Samples of Massachusetts Morality.

A correspondent of the Boston *Herald*, writing from Lawrence, Mass., says:—

The most outrageous case of incest that, perhaps, ever occurred in this Commonwealth came to light this forenoon on an examination of the male culprit in the Police Court. The accused, Samuel Hopping, a young Englishman, was accused of the crime of incest with his sister. He is rather short of twenty years old, and his sister over seventeen. He was married last November to a young Englishwoman named McCallum, and about ten days ago his sister Salina gave birth to a child, of which she declared her brother Samuel was the father. Hopping's wife discovered the fact on going to the house of his sister one evening, and on her return home she told her father of it, who was so incensed against Hopping that he gave him a broad hint to leave town for distant parts forever, or suffer the consequences of the outrageous crime. He did go, but went no farther than Manchester, N. H., and then returned a few days after. On Tuesday morning his wife received a note from him requesting her to meet him in a certain grove in the outskirts of this city, near the Merrimac, which note fell into the hands of her father, who made the facts known to the police, and City Marshal Shepard repaired to the spot and found the wretch on a gravel car going north, he having most likely got tired of waiting for his wife to fulfil the appointment. The culprit was conveyed to the station-house and locked up. This morning, on being arraigned in court, he pleaded guilty, and bonds to the amount of $8000 were named for him to furnish as security for his appearance at the next criminal term of the Superior Court, which not being able to procure, he was committed to jail. This chap was an operative in the Pacific Mills, and has heretofore been considered what is called respectable, he being a regular attendant at St. John's Episcopal Church, and taking considerable interest in matters pertaining to the everlasting salvation of his soul. It may be supposed that his sister is as bad as he is, and most likely she is, but that is no excuse for him; and it is said another girl has become "a victim of misplaced confidence" in him, making three so far who have been disgraced by him, to say nothing of parents and other relations who are brought to misery by his beastly behavior. Twenty years in the stone-jug at Charlestown, which is the extreme penalty, would be rather light punishment for his diabolical villainy. The fulfilment of the prayer of Emilia in regard to Iago would better suit the case, "That Heaven would put in every honest hand a whip to lash the rascal naked through the world!"

—The largest vineyard in California has 300,000 vines, covering 450 acres.

GENERALITIES.

An Intelligent Jury.

Six Wisconsin jurors recently voted by ballot. Juror No. 1 voted "No case of action." No. 2 voted "Salt and battery, Second DeGree. No. 3 deemed the prisoner "Guilty of salt." No. 4 decided there was "no action of caus." No. 5 voted it "assault and Batery," while No. 6 decided the prisoner "Gilty of an a salt only."

A Boy Suicide.

About noon on Friday last Gustav Hergul, aged about sixteen, was found dead, suspended by a rope from a beam in his father's stables, a few miles from Carondelet, Missouri. The lad had been a subject of epileptic fits, and his mind was somewhat deranged. He had become so morose and melancholy that it was considered unsafe to trust him alone long at a time. On Friday Mr. Hergul, father of the boy, went to Carondelet to obtain some medicine for the boy, leaving him in charge of some members of his family. During his absence he managed to get out of sight, and after about an hour's absence search was instituted, and he was found dead, hanging by a rope in the stable, having carefully arranged the mode of self-destruction.

Stabbing Affair in a Music Hall.

Last Saturday evening a party of intellectual young gentlemen were cultivating the amenities of life in the "wine-room" attached to that moral and refining show known as the Race Street Varieties, Cincinnati. The "wine-room" is an apartment of a semi-private nature, where susceptible youth who have been attracted by the fascinating females who dance the can-can and perform other chaste exercises for the moral elevation of the populace who frequent the Varieties, are permitted to gaze more closely upon these divinities.

One gentleman of the party, named Frank Roach, became boisterous in his conduct. Mr. Isaac Steele, an ancient colored gentleman employed in the establishment, was deputized to eject Mr. Roach, which he did in a handsome manner; but just as the twain reached the door Roach turned and plunged a knife into the pit of Isaac's stomach, inflicting a terrible wound. Roach has not yet been arrested.

One Indian Tribe Runs Off the Stock of Another.

Seventy lodges of Arapahoes, under "Yellow Bear," and a band of Cheyennes, under "Little Robe," were permitted to leave their reservation at Camp Supply, to go on a buffalo hunt, and going north towards the Arkansas river, pitched their camp on Bluff creek, thirty-five miles south of Fort Dodge. While encamped at this place, on the night of the 4th inst., a predatory tribe of Indians from the north made a raid on the stock and ran off two hundred and forty head of horses and mules, stripping the hunting party entirely of their stock. The thieves were followed by the Arapahoes and Cheyennes to the Arkansas river, but they did not cross the river in pursuit. Troops have been sent in pursuit of the robbers. The Cheyennes and Pawnees have long been enemies, and about thirty years ago a bloody battle was fought between these tribes at Pawnee Fork, near Fort Larned, in which the Pawnees were defeated and the Cheyennes obtained mastery of the country. The feud has been kept up ever since.

Movement to Set Aside the McFarland Divorce.

The McFarland-Richardson scandal has been slightly reanimated in this community by the appearance here of an attorney for McFarland, whose mission is to ascertain if the Morgan county divorce may not be set aside for informality, general impropriety, or something of that sort. The legal gentleman avers that McFarland, during the entire period of his wife's residence in this city, watched closely for some intimation of her intention to apply for a divorce; but, as the sagacious attorneys in her behalf brought the suit in another county, her husband was completely baffled, and knew nothing of the proceedings against him until after the divorce had been decreed—knew nothing of it, indeed, until a very short time before the shooting of Richardson, which is alleged to have been done while McFarland was laboring under temporary insanity, superinduced by his great disappointment. The gentleman has not returned to New York, but has already learned that under the laws of our State the divorce cannot be set aside.—*Indianapolis Mirror*.

Prince Bonaparte as an Ink Slinger.

Subjoined is an extract from an article published in the *Avenir* by Prince Bonaparte:—

I could multiply facts calculated to thrill the hearts of all the children of the ancient Cirnos, the *mio d'allori*, as it has been justly called; but besides a few wretched *furdani* of Bastia, to whom the Niolini of the market should administer a *striking* lesson, a few cowardly Judas traitors to their country, and who would have in old times been thrown into the sea in a sack by their own relations; two or three nullities, irritated at having in vain solicited office—how many valiant soldiers, skilful sportsmen, bold sailors, laborious agriculturiste, does not Corsica count?—men who abominate sacrileges and would already have strewed *le steatine per le porrette* the bowels of these wretches about the fields if they had not been restrained? Let us leave this Vitioli to the opprobrium of their own treason, and let me be allowed to recall an expression of an American diplomatist, who, in respect to the obscenities cast by certain journals and pamphlets at the foot of the column, said that France herself, that great country, is more known in the universe through Napoleon than Napoleon through France.

The Funeral of Henry Placide.

The obsequies of Henry Placide took place at noon yesterday, at St. Paul's Chapel, on Broadway. There was a large attendance of the profession, among whom was observed Mr. and Mrs. Harry Watkins, Mr. and Mrs. James Wright, Mrs. Fisher, Messrs. D. Anderson, William Davidge, N. L. Clarke, Edward Lamb, Stewart, Cliff, Tayleure, Colonel Alston Brown, George McLean, William Wheatley, and H. Conner. The body was brought from Babylon, L. I., in the morning, and placed in the entrance porch of the church. The coffin-plate bore the following inscription:—"Henry Placide. Died January 25, aged 70 years, 8 months, and 15 days."

This showed a curious mistake in the date, as Henry Placide died on Sunday, the 23d. The funeral procession was headed by the Rev. Dr. Dix and the Rev. Theodore Riley of Islip, L. I., who were followed by the pall bearers. The pall bearers were:—Thurlow Weed, S. L. M. Barlow, David Austin, R. E. Mount, Lester Wallack, Charles H. Haswell, James Bryce, Philo T. Ruggles. The coffin was followed by the chief mourners, Mrs. Placide, Mrs. Rufus R. Blake, his sister, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, and a few other friends. Tom Placide, the brother, attended the funeral, but did not enter the church, but in company with a few old friends, attended the body to Greenwood, where it was interred in the family vault.

ANOTHER FUGITIVE SHEPHERD.

A Nice Young Preacher Elopes with a Married Woman.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* of yesterday has the following:—

Some days ago considerable commotion was created among the members of a church in a neighboring borough, by the discovery of the fact that the pastor of the flock, a young man of about twenty-four years, had fled for parts unknown. Still more commotion was created by the discovery of the fact that the missing clergyman had left, addressed to some of the trustees of the church, a paper which, on being opened, announced that the fugitive was a guilty man, and that a married woman, the wife of the unsuspecting man at whose house he had made his home, was the partner of his guilt. This extraordinary confession on the part of the minister, of course, occasioned the utmost distress, and distress for which there is no remedy. The guilty parties, we were informed, had been entirely unsuspected, and their wickedness, even when confessed, could hardly be believed. The woman is said to be of a highly respectable character, and to have borne hitherto an irreproachable character. The clergyman, too, has hitherto been held far above suspicion. What induced him to make, voluntarily, such a confession as he has made is a mystery. He has not been heard of since his departure.

FECHTER.

His Second American Performance—A Severe Criticism.

The theatrical critic of the New York *Tribune* writes this morning as follows:—

Last night at Niblo's Garden Mr. Fechter acter "Legardere," in *The Duke's Motto*. Today, of course, more blowing of horns will be in order. Jericho was a mere nothing, in comparison with Mr. Fechter, as a stimulant to the horns. Nothing is more hurtful than injudicious admiration. For our own part, the more we see of Mr. Fechter the deeper our conviction grows that he has been largely overrated.

Mr. Fechter—with the prestige of a Paris and London reputation that is certainly entitled to respect—has been brought here with uncommon pomp and ceremony, and presented to this public as a very great actor. Before he came we were told, in substance, that, in seeing Mr. Fechter act, we should, for the first time in our benighted lives, see nature on the stage. That famous mirror to which "Hamlet" makes allusion was understood to be in Mr. Fechter's trunk, and hopes that it would presently be held up were inspired with the utmost profusion. Since the gentleman came, moreover, we have been more than once informed that nature *has* been seen; or, if not seen, that the fault is in our own blindness and not in the actor's art. "It is my business, sir," said Dr. Johnson, "to furnish arguments, and not to furnish brains." That is the attitude of Mr. Fechter's apostles.

The quality of an egg is always discovered as soon as its shell is broken; and even through an inadequate medium the actor who has genius will always convey an impression of it. Looking at Mr. Fechter through "Ruy Blas" and "Legardere," we not only fail to see the prodigy that was promised, but we fail to see an actor who rises above the average level of our own stage. What we expected—and what we had a clear right to expect, after Mr. Dickens' clarion and the numerous minor bugles—was, if not a phenomenon, to say the least of it, a unique actor.

What we do in fact see, is a stout, middle-aged gentleman, full of years and dinners, whose countenance has little mobility of expression, whose whole aspect is commonplace, whose voice, though delicate in quality, is an organ of the ordinary sort, who speaks English with a French cadence, and, now and then, with a pudding-headed cockney drawl, and who, altogether, impresses the mind as a substantial result of the sausages and beer of philosophic Germany, bettered by London stout.

Many a player owes more to the imaginations of sympathetic critics than he would be willing to admit. These critics, "sitting at a play," often see, in the representation that passes before them, qualities of excellence that have no existence except in their own minds. With those qualities they invest their hero's personations, which, therefore, when reproduced on the printed page, are not described merely, but are ennobled and glorified. Mr. Fechter must either have profited in that way, to a very great extent, or else he must entirely have outgrown and left behind him—"in the dark backward and abysm of time"—a very potent and wonderful charm. He is now an old stager, turning a very familiar old crank.

He may once have been a poetic youth, full of the exquisite grace, softness, romance, enthusiasm, and spiritualized physical beauty which only youth can supply. If so, he has suffered more than a sea-change. *"Eheu fugaces, Postume, Postume, labuntur anni,"* which being freely interpreted, may be held to signify that "Fanny was younger once than she is now, and prettier of course." The polish, the vivacity, the good-humor—and Mr. Fechter is best in this—and the picturesque stage-business of the performance wrought their natural effect, and won their merited reward of popular applause.

PRENTICE.

His Last Hours and Dying Words.

From the Louisville Journal, Jan. 23.

When Dr. Benson reached Mr. Prentice's bedside, evening before last, he found that his patient was rapidly sinking. He was yet conscious, and remained so up to the moment of his death. One of Mr. Prentice's earliest literary productions was a story called, we believe, "The Maniac of the Lake," an extract from which has been making the annual rounds of the press for the last thirty years. A few days ago Mrs. Dr. Benson, who took a deep interest in the spiritual welfare of Mr. Prentice, clipped the extract from a newspaper, and requested her husband to ask Mr. Prentice to read it. The following is the extract:—

"It cannot be that this earth is man's only abiding place. It cannot be that our life is a bubble, cast up by eternity to float a moment upon its waves, and sink into nothingness. Else why is it the high and glorious aspirations which leap like angels from the temple of our hearts are forever wandering unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow and the clouds come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and then pass off and leave us to muse on their loveliness? Why is it that the stars which hold their festival around the midnight throne are set above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And, finally, why is it that bright forms of human beauty are presented to our views and taken from us, leaving a thousand streams of our affections to flow back in an Alpine torrent upon our hearts? We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth. There is a realm where the rainbow never fades; where the stars are spread out before us like islands that slumber on the ocean, and where the beautiful beings which pass before us like shadows will stay forever in our presence."

During the night the doctor asked Mr. Prentice if he would read the extract. He replied that he was no longer able to read. "Shall I read it for you?" asked the doctor. "Yes, yes," was the reply. The beautiful words were read, but their dying author was too near the other world to appreciate fully their significance. He muttered a few sentences, with his failing eyes turned heavenward, but the sounds were too indistinct to be intelligible. In the meantime two of Mr. Prentice's best and most beloved friends, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Griffin, had reached his bedside. To Mrs. Griffin, the poetess of this city, the last poem he ever wrote was addressed. She was much devoted to him, and he ever spoke of her in the most affectionate terms, always calling her "Alice." She approached, and, leaning over his pillow a short time before he breathed his last, asked him, "Do you know me?" "Yes," said he, "it is Josephine." "No," said Mrs. Griffin, "it is Alice." "Yes, yes, I know you now," said he, after which he spoke few intelligible words. For the last hour he made no effort to converse with those around him. To the questions that were addressed to him he merely answered yes or no. His last intelligible words, uttered some two hours before his death, were, "I would like to know—"

—The Chinese merchants of San Francisco are making another effort to stop the importation of Chinese women. They have combined and engaged counsel, and will bring the matter before the courts.

—After a Louisville butcher had sold a quantity of pork last week, he made the cheerful discovery that it was affected with trichinæ. By the aid of swift-footed employes he notified his customers and preserved them from the horrible fate of being eaten alive.

—A Hartford paper apologizes for reporting that a temperance lecturer said that he was a hard-drinking man for eighteen years, by explaining that he merely said he was a citizen of Hartford for eighteen years.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Suspension of Work in the Naval Bureaus Through Failure of Appropriations—Radical Triumph in the Georgia Legislature—The Line and Staff Question.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Naval Struggle.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The fight in and out of Congress between the line and staff of the navy has continued so long, that not only Congress but the people are getting disgusted with the whole matter. The fact is that a large proportion of both line and staff officers have but very little to do but to pocket their pay (including the 33⅓ per cent.) and mileage, and hang around hotels and billiard saloons. Many of them that are on nominal duty have but little to do, and that little is but half done.

The real facts are they are already overpaid for the little duty they perform; they are barnacles attached to the tax-payers, and the sooner they are reduced one-half in numbers, and their pay also reduced, the more gratified will be the masses.

Heavy Failures in Washington.

The Bureaus of Construction and Steam Engineering of the Navy Department have stopped payment. The reason given for their suspension is heavy expenditures at the several navy yards, and Congress refusing them slight drafts for more money. These suspensions are unfortunate, for they throw out of employment some ten or eleven thousand men, the majority of whom depend solely on their daily labor for their bread.

It is hoped that the suspension will only be for a short period, and that Congress will soon provide the means for resumption of work.

Anniversary Meeting.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The thirty-third anniversary of the admission of Michigan into the Union as a State was celebrated here last night. It was attended by a large number of ladies and gentlemen from Michigan, sojourning in Washington, including Senator Howard and Representatives Ferry, Conger, Strickland, and Stonghton.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Georgia Legislature—Republican Speaker Elected.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 26.—The Legislature organized to-day. The military board unseated three of the members whose records had been under investigation, and General Terry ordered the seats of those who had not taken the oath to be vacated also. The Democrats nua Bryant for Speaker and the radicals McWhorter. Bryant received fifty-two and McWhorter seventy-six votes. This triumph of the radicals was loudly applauded by that side of the House. The Legislature is now ready for business, and the Georgia muddle is at an end.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Capitation Tax.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 27.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad question was up in the House of Delegates yesterday, and postponed until next Wednesday. Attorney-General Jones gave his opinion that the Government has a full right to collect one-fifth of the passenger fare from the Washington branch. The President sent a communication to the Legislature, alleging that the State owes his road over $300,000, instead of it owing the State.

FROM NEW YORK.

Preparing for the Darien Expedition.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The U. S. steamship Guard is taking in coal preparatory to sailing on the Darien expedition.

The Peabody Obsequies.

The Benicia is to sail to-day for Portland, to participate in the Peabody demonstration, after which she joins the Asiatic squadron.

The Colorado will join the Asiatic squadron in the middle of February.

Death of a Lawyer and Politician.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Ex-Judge Edmund L. Hearne, a well-known Democratic politician, and for a number of years one of the judges of the Marine Court in this city, died this morning at his country seat, Rockaway, L. I., of inflammation of the bowels.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Stocks firm. Money easy at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 121¼. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 116; do. 1864, do., 115¾; do. 1865, do., 115¾; do. do., new, 114¾; do. 1867, 114¾; do. 1868, 114¾; 10-40s, 112¾; Virginia 6s, new, 61; Missouri 6s, 89; Canton Company, 54¼; Cumberland preferred, 35; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 95½; Erie, 33; Reading, 95¾; Adams Express, 63; Michigan Central, 117½; Michigan Southern, 84; Illinois Central, 137; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 91; Chicago and Rock Island, 111¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 187¼. Western Union Telegraph, 34¾.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 27—11·30 A. M.—Consols, 92¾ for both money and account. United States Five-twenties of 1862, 86¾; of 1865, old, 86¾; of 1867, 86¾; Tenforties, 84¾. Illinois Central, 103; Great Western, 25¾.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—The Bourse opened firm; Rentes, 73f. 87c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 27—11·30 A. M.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 11¾d.; middling Orleans, 12d. The sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 27—1 P. M.—American securities quiet. United States Five-twenties of 1862, 87; of 1865, old, 86¾. American stocks quiet; Erie Railroad, 17¾.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 27—1 P. M.—Flour, 21s. Lard firm.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Tallow firmer. Turpentine firmer.

ANTWERP, Jan. 27.—Petroleum opened quiet. At Bremen yesterday Petroleum was flat, and firm at Hamburg.

LIBEL.

The St. Louis Republican Mulcted for $5000 for Slander—A New Trial Asked For.

After a wearisome deliberation of forty-three hours, the jury in the case of Eliza P. Buckley vs. George Knapp et al., of the St. Louis *Republican*, returned a verdict about 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon of $5000 for the plaintiff. Some of the jury had favored a larger amount and some a smaller, and it took them nearly two days to "split the difference and strike a balance."

The verdict occasioned some surprise, as it was generally believed that the jury would not agree. The Buckley family were much pleased at the result, as they had a right to be.

The defendants will move for a new trial, on the ground of the discovery of new testimony, and if it is granted they will probably employ new counsel and take a fresh start. This course was pursued by Mr. Henry Shaw when Miss Effie Carstang obtained a verdict against him for $100,000 for breach of promise. His first attorney was that eminent lawyer and statesman, Edward Bates, who proved unequal in a case of that kind to Major Uriel Wright. Mr. Shaw then employed Judge James R. Lackland, who, on the second trial, "walked away" with the plaintiff's lawyers, and laid Effie effectually in the shade. It is now reported that the Messrs. Knapp will employ Judge Lackland in this libel suit, and then there will be another exciting contest. It is also stated that the other two Buckley girls will sue the *Republican* for the same article that constituted the libel in this case, and which reflected on all three of the sisters alike; and it is said they will place their figures at $50,000. This fact makes it more important for the *Republican* to win the first suit.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, Jan. 27, 1870.

There is no perceptible change in the features of the money market to-day. Money is quiet and easy at 6@6 per cent. on call, with Government collaterals, the average being 5 per cent., and discounts are remarkably quiet, first-class business paper being quite scarce and in good demand, especially for short dates. The rates are irregular and nominal, but generally range between 7 and 9 per cent. for choice double names.

Gold opened and continued strong, with a slight variation between 123 and 121¾. The firm feeling is generally attributed to the large amount of bids, aggregating $7,000,000, for the Treasury gold yesterday.

Government bond, in sympathy with gold, are strong and quite active.

The Stock market this morning was active and prices were strong. City sixes sold quite freely at 100¾ for the new bonds.

Reading Railroad was very strong, with large sales at 47¾, closing at noon at 47·81; Pennsylvania Railroad changed hands at 55¾; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 53¾; and Minehill Railroad at 51½; 35¾, b. o., was offered for Catawissa preferred; and 28¾ for Philadelphia and Erie.

Canal stocks were quiet, with sales of Schuylkill at 6½, and Lehigh at 32½.

In Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railway stocks there was no demand and no sales worthy of notice.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$6900 City 6s, N...s.	100½	50 sh Read.....trf.	47·81
$10000 Ame Gold	122½	300 do .....ls.	47¾
$500 N Penna 6s	89	600 do ..ls.	53. 47¾
$4000 N Pa 7s....ls.	87½	200 do..s60wn.	47¾
$1600 Pa 6s, 2d sc...	106	400 do.ls.s60wn.	47¾
$1000 Pa 1st mt....	97¾	400 do .....ls.	47·81
$1000 Sch N 6s '82..	84	200 do ls.s60wn.	47¾
$500 Leh gold L....	92¼	100 do. .....c.	47·81
$500 do.....	92¼	100 do .....c.	47·81
207 sh Leh V R...ls.	52¾	150 do s8 wn.ls.	47·81
10 sh Minehill R..	51½	200 sh Leh N St...ls.	99¾
22 sh Cam & Am.ls.	115	100 do.....	99¾
100 sh Penna R..2d.	55¾	200 do.....	99¾
65 do.....ls.	55½	500 do ..ls.b60.	55
50 sh Sch Nav Stk.	6½		

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118¾@118¾; 5-20s of 1862, 116@116¼; do., 1864, 115¾@116; do., 1865, 116¾@116¾; do., July, 1865, 114¼@114¾; do. do., 1867, 114¾@115; do., 1868, 114¾@115¾; 10-40s, 112¾@113; Cur. 6s, 111@111½. Gold, 122.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118¾@118¾; 5-20s of 1862, 116@116¼; do. 1864, 115¾@116; do. 1865, 115¾@116; do. July, 1865, 114¾@114¾; do. July, 1867, 114¾@115; do. July, 1868, 114¾@115; 58, 10-40, 112¾@113. U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 111@111¾. Gold, 121¾@122¾.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118¾@118¾; do. 1862, 116¾@116¾; do. 1864, 115¾@115¾; do. 1865, 116¾@117¾; do. 1865, new, 114¾@114¾; do. 1867, do. 114¾@115; do. 1868, do., 114¾@115; 10-40s, 112¾@113; U. S. 6s Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111¾@111¾; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 121¾@121¾; Silver, 116@118. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $840@860; Central Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $935@945; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $665@685.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	122	10·46 A. M.	121¾
10·07 "	122¼	11·23 "	121¾
10·08 "	122	11·26 "	121¾
10·15 "	121¾	11·27 "	121¾
10·27 "	122	11·45 "	121¾
10·28 "	122¾	11·50 "	121¾
10·29 "	122		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Jan. 27.—The inquiry for Flour is chiefly from the home consumers, who purchased 800 or 900 barrels, including superfine at $4·25@4·37½; extras at $4·50@4·75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5@5·75; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5@5·75; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5·25@6·25; and fancy brands at $6·50@7·50, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $4·37½@5 ₱ barrel. No sales were reported in Corn Meal.

There is more doing in Wheat, and holders were firm in their views. Sales of 5000 bushels prime Western red at $1·25. Rye may be quoted at 98c. @$1 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is in good demand, at a further advance. Sales of 3000 bushels new yellow in the cars at 87@92c., and 5000 bushels new do. afloat at 93@94c. Oats are steady, with sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania at 54@56c. 1000 bushels Schr's Rye Malt sold at $1·10.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in demand, and 600 bushels were taken, part at $7·50@8·10 and part on private terms. Timothy may be quoted at $4·37½@4·75 and Flaxseed at $2·20@2·25.

Whisky is dull. 30 barrels Pennsylvania ironbound sold at $1.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Arrived, steamship Allemannia, from London.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

IN BEHALF OF JENKINS.

From the N. Y. World.

If ingratitude can properly be predicated of republics, with still greater propriety can it be attributed to the public. Those who serve the public faithfully and well, who minister to its prosperity and its pleasures, are repaid with suspicion and scorn. Of this the hard and thankless lot of Jenkins furnishes a familiar illustration. Jenkins exists but to satisfy the curious craving of the public. He fulfils the mission of his life with a laborious and self-abnegating thoroughness; and he wins the sneers and sarcasms of those for whom he toils. Since the ingratitude of the vegetables to H. G., and their refusal to make remunerative the farm of the philosopher who for years had been the prophet of vegetarianism and a purely vegetable person in his private diet, there has been no instance of ingratitude so gross and inexcusable as that of the public to its fond and faithful Jenkins.

The eminently prosaic Jenkins, like a sort of reversed poet, was made, not born. The public demanded him, and he sprang into being full armed with pencil and note-book. Or he may be said to have been developed from the ordinary reporter of a former period by the changed conditions of the modern press. At all events he is not responsible for his existence. The public, whose tastes are totally different to-day from what they were fifty years ago, has compelled the journalism of the period to deal with social topics, instead of questions of political philosophy or abstract morals. It has thus made Jenkins a necessity. Why, then, should it deride the patient investigator who collects the specimens which the editor must use in his frequent lectures upon the social strata, their origin, their upheaval, their convolutions, and their suggestive dip?

The press during the last half century has undergone a change strictly analogous to that which has modified the whole character of English fiction. Once the novel-writers—of whom Mrs. Radcliffe may be taken as an example—refused to deal with anything purely natural or approximately probable, but peopled the world of their creation with preposterous ghosts and intolerable phantoms. To the unearthly novel succeeded the tale in which heroes of impossible perfection went through an inconceivable courtship with heroines of irritating excellence. Sir Walter Scott, though his creations were actual men and women, still insisted upon showing them to us only when surrounded by a halo of romance that perceptibly removed them from the prosaic people of everyday life. It has been left for the modern novelist—of whom Anthony Trollope is the most perfect type—to present us with novels in which the commonplace people whom everyone knows rehearse their commonplace lives, without the slightest tint of romantic heroism or of sentimental poetry. And Trollope is the most popular novelist in the language!

In like manner, the press has gradually ceased to discuss the lofty theories of political philosophy, or to teach the public morality solely by sermons of churchly length and solemnity, and has become a mirror of social life. People now read a newspaper in order to learn what other people are doing. The progress of Russia towards the Himalayas interests them less than the progress of Prince Arthur towards Washington. The probable effect of the Suez Canal does not concern them as closely as the actual occurrences at the Charity ball. We are emphatically in the age of sociology, and we demand that the press shall tell us of the things which concern us in our relations to our neighbors rather than of the affairs of Thibet and Lapland.

Wherefore Jenkins lives and moves and has his inquisitive being. He satisfies the curiosity of the public—a curiosity which may sometimes be carried to excess, but which is in the main strictly innocent, and is moreover a characteristic of the age in which we live. The public insists upon knowing how Mr. James Fisk looks when in the act of thanking Corbin for his share in the success of the gold corner, and in what priestly robes Mr. Horace Cooke arrays himself when he repeats the comminated service with especial reference to the editorial fratenity. The masculine public is interested in the tricks and the manners of the women who conspire to wrest the sceptre of power from the men, and those of the fair sex who are yet loyal to the lords of creation are devoured by a curiosity to know how the female champion of feminine rights really look. It is Jenkins who supplies this thirst for information. It is Jenkins who "interviews" the financier in his opera house, the clerical transgressor in his cell, and the woman who talks in the stronghold where she harangues her followers. The wondrous tales which the benevolent Jenkins unfolds are eagerly read, and then the self-sacrificing unfolder is denounced and vilified. Surely Jenkins is the most ill-used of men. He is created, used, and scornfully maligned by a public which would be inconsolable at his loss. How much more creditable would the conduct of the public be were it to form societies for the prevention of cruelty to Jenkins, and to exert itself to ameliorate the physical and moral condition of its most indispensable servant!

THE NEW SOUTHERN BALANCE OF POWER AND THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The bill passed for the restoration of Virginia determined the final conditions to Mississippi and Texas, the two remaining outside States. Within a few weeks on the same terms, we expect they will be reinstated in Congress and restored to the control of their local affairs, when the transition epoch of Congressional edicts and Southern military district commanders will be ended, and the new Union, under the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments of the National Constitution will be in full operation.

We have in these amendments a greater revolution in the structure of the Government than that which transferred the American people from the crown of England to their own institutions under the original Constitution of the United States. The framers of that Constitution founded it upon the sovereignty of the people; but in its details the Government was shaped upon the English model. The system of African slavery planted by England, and even the African slave trade, were engrafted upon our original Constitution and protected in various special provisions, while the shame involved in these concessions was confessed in the careful exclusion of all such words as slave, slavery, or slaveholder from the instrument. Its framers, however, while driven to these shameful concessions for the sake of union, consolved themselves with the hope that negro slavery would, sooner or later, die out; and that the Constitution, therefore, might so be shaped, meantime, as to disguise its recognitions of a ruling caste and a servile race.

But the Yankee invention of the cotton gin, with the wonderful development which it gave to the cotton culture, soon made negro slavery an invaluable Southern gold mine and the league of cotton planters the balance of power in the Government. The political power of this Southern oligarchy was first made manifest on slavery in the Missouri Compromise of 1820, and next in the annexation of Texas as a concession to slavery; next in the Fugitive Slave law, as a sop to Cerberus, in the compromise measures of 1850; next in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise (1854) whereby Kansas and Nebraska, as Territories, were opened to slavery, and lastly in the Dred Scott decision from the Supreme Court of the United States (1856), declaring that under our Constitution a negro had "no rights which a white man was bound to respect."

These suicidal pro-slavery decrees of 1854 and 1856, in a general and deeply set Northern political reaction, finished the Southern slaveholding oligarchy; for in 1860 Lincoln was elected President on the decisive platform of "no further extensions of slavery." For sixty years this Southern oligarchy, with remarkable skill, boldness, and tenacity, had, more or less, dictated the course of every department of the Government and every administration. So imperious and exacting, too, had these Southern believers in King Cotton and slavery become that, defeated at the ballot box, they plunged headlong into an armed Rebellion for an independent Confederacy upon the corner stone of negro slavery.

Hence the tremendous revolution which has followed—a revolution which has made the Constitution of the United States of 1870 as widely different from that of 1860 as that one differed from the colonial system of England. Negro slavery, which was the ruling element, is extinct, and all its appendages, including the slaveholding oligarchy, State sovereignty, and the legally degraded caste of color, are swept away. By the thirteenth amendment of the Constitution slavery is abolished and interdicted; by the fourteenth equal civil rights to all colors are established; and by the fifteenth, neither the United States nor any State can abridge the right of suffrage on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. To make sure these provisions, Congress is invested with the power to enforce them.

Such is the condition of things under which all parties will have to fight the Presidential battle of 1872. But the issues of the battle will be new issues growing out of the money question in all its branches, and out of our foreign relations and our foreign policy. General Grant will doubtless be the Republican candidate, and upon the old issues of 1868 and 1864 he would probably walk over the course. But they are settled, and he will have to stand upon the measures of his administration. So far he has not exhibited that decision of character and tenacity of purpose in the Cabinet which he displayed so effectively in the field. He appears, indeed, singularly changed to the policy of taking things quietly, trusting to luck and risking nothing. The chances are that this "easy-go-happy" policy will result in such a fusion of dissatisfied popular elements in 1872 as will need only a popular Union candidate to turn the tide of victory.

Here we anticipate a new Southern balance of power. How it is to take shape we have seen in the new departure of the old line Democrats and ex-Rebels of Virginia. They accept the new order of things, they fraternize with and cultivate the negro vote; and the same policy generally adopted by the Southern planters and landowners will give them, as opponents of the dominant party, the balance of power, even in the elections for the next Congress, the balance of power in every Southern State from Virginia to Texas. This foothold gained, this new Southern party will be able, as the new Southern balance of power, to dictate its candidate and its policy to the National Democratic Convention.

The right candidate will be a Southern man in high favor in the North as one of the shining Union lights of the war. Such a candidate will still be needed to confront the military glory of General Grant; and such a candidate is at hand in that great and sterling Southern Union soldier, General George H. Thomas. Virginia may well be proud of him, and it may be truly said of him that his merits are only equalled by his modesty. Such a candidate, we say, is the man for the opposition elements South and North. We do not mean, however, that he should be prematurely brought into the field; nor that we stand committed to any party or any candidate. We mean that Virginia and the South, in being farther advanced under the new constitution than Tammany Hall, can more effectively take the lead for the organization of a new opposition party for the succession. We mean that the anti-radical elements of the South, by conciliating the negro, can secure his vote; that this, we expect, will be done; and that so we may look for a new Southern balance of power in 1872 competent to shape the Democratic Convention to its policy and competent to decide the election.

THE SPANISH SITUATION.

From the N. Y. Times.

A traveller once asking his way in the West was told that there were two roads, a very detailed account of the bad qualities of which ended with the information that one was three or four miles longer than the other. "Why did you not tell me that at first," said the traveller, "as it settles the choice?" "Why," replied the Hoosier, "I reckon the shorter or longer makes little odds, for no matter which of the two roads you take, you will heartily wish you had taken t'other." Such has been the experience of poor Spain ever since her last revolution. Her whole course since she upset her detestable throne, has been a distracting choice between different paths, and a quick repentance amid overpowering mud and rocks. She is sick to the death of all revolutions, and yet is in a perpetual quandary between alternatives the practical experience of which she shrinks from as worse yet. Every reflecting Spanish mind has been insufferably perplexed between no less than four makeshifts—a republic, an indefinite regency, a military dictatorship, and a monarchical restoration, which last itself forked off into three uncertainties, whether it shall be a recall of the elder Bourbon branch or of the younger; or whether, repudiating both alike, an entirely new and fresh royal stock should be established. It is the worst of all possible situations, with neither rest nor movement; condemned to immobility, and yet to incessant struggle; stalled and floundering amid problems which can neither be solved nor got rid of.

There was a time when it really seemed as if General Prim was to settle the whole difficulty by taking the track of General Monk when England was in like manner beset, after the disappearance of her Stuart monarchy. When everybody else was plunged in doubt and hesitation, Monk's course of action for a royal restoration was determined; yet he knew how to wait for success while he pursued it. Though a soldier, and acting through his army, he was firmly set against renewing violent measures and civil war, perfectly realizing that the monarchy, to be effectually restored, should come by pacific means, naturally, as by a national necessity, as the last and only resource for the country. In spite of the impatience and distrust of the majority, Prim, in like manner, apparently, has practised reserve, dissimulated, procrastinated, and temporized until a path should be opened for him, in some sort spontaneously, and by the mere force of circumstances. He would have succeeded thus in getting back a monarchy but for something quite beyond his control—the impracticable timidity of the guardians of his candidate, the Duke of Genoa.

Prim was fatally checkmated in this, and now it is perfectly plain that whoever is to be the deliverer and regenerator of distracted Spain, he is not the man. It is still as impossible as ever to forecast the upshot of the turmoil. Yet we don't consider that the case of Spain is to be despaired of. It has been almost invariably true that whenever nations have been stirred by great aims, they have, sooner or later, found a man in whom such aims were fitly concentrated, and who became their great instrument, prompter, guide, and accomplisher. We believe that he will yet be found in Spain, though the people may have yet to grope a long time for him. How many despaired of France under the Directory? The adventures, the disasters, the perils, the sudden and unexpected righting of causes and of countries almost foundering, are quite as startling in history as the turns of fortune in the life of an individual. Contemporaneous history is indeed a novel where we may read, with the self-same confidence as in the last product of the circulating library, that tyrants and bad causes will be nonplused and brought to grief, and liberty and virtue rewarded—in the last chapter. Let us revive this old lesson, and wait hopefully until we see the end of all.

A CROP OF REVENGES.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Journals over the water marvel that Americans have shown so much feeling on the Alabama Claims; but, for our part, we are surprised at their wonder. Sir Charles Dilke represented our cause correctly when he told his countrymen that the Americans were conscious that they could afford to wait. If Britons are puzzled to know whether there is more of sentiment than of calculation in this policy of patience, we cannot help them. Great Britain may continue to plant grievances, or may allow troubles to spring up by neglect—it is for us only to wait and see them grow. Observe the way in which Nova Scotia clamors against Confederation; think of the New Zealanders; consider the Columbians; look at the fighting Winnipegs; behold the Fenians! Each of these may be a portion of that general crop of revenges which is naturally springing up to remind our British brethren that once upon a time a Rebel hacked at the tree of liberty, and an Englishman sharpened his ax for him. Our grievances, be they sentimental or otherwise, have struck root outside of our own boundaries, and time is likely to bring us a crop of revenges. Though we have not sown we shall reap, and England will have to thank her own folly for our harvest.

Lord Clarendon may have convinced Englishmen that he has gloriously exculpated his Government; but the Alabama damages with their prelude of precipitate recognition are still an unshaken case; and beyond them are Canada and Winnipeg, Columbia and Ireland. The London *Echo*, one of the few papers which are candid in respect to our claims, holds that their settlement would relieve the Irish question of some doubt. But might not their non-settlement make dubious more questions than the Irish one? The *Echo* asks whether, in the event of a revolution in France, the English Government would be as hasty to recognize French Republicans as it was to recognize American slaveholders. Even if the French rebels were formidable enough to put in jeopardy the French capital, and to hold Lyons, would an English Cabinet at once declare a state of belligerency? The world in general can give but one answer to this question, and it is the answer of the *Echo*. Lord Clarendon, who so lately went to Paris to tender the good offices of England to keep France in order in the event of the Emperor's death, would not be, of course, as willing to aid French Liberals as he was to help American slave-owners. Now, suppose the United States were called upon to recognize a number of Canadian rebels who had set up a government within a hundred miles of Ottawa? According to Lord Clarendon's imaginable French policy, we should be obliged to ignore them; but if we respected his American precedent, we should be bound to recognize them at sight. Indeed, we should have to give notice of our intention to declare their belligerency without waiting for a Queen's proclamation, or paying respect to an English Minister, or considering anything but the matter of bare fact exaggerated by hard self-interest.

Questions like the one suggested might happen to crop out in a phenomenal state of politics. Mr. Cobden thought that if a war should happen between Great Britain and Brazil, for instance, the great British skipper and shipper would suffer in proportion to the Alabama damages. Her adversity might prove to be commensurate with her prosperity, in a marine sense. It is impossible to reckon up the future; it would be unwise to idly count upon the decadence of so energetic and enterprising a nation as England. Her ships dispute our own continent with us, and her trade is a mighty guarantee of her influence. But we, too, have guarantees, and those of the most solid and growing character.

DOWNFALL OF THE DOMINION.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Judging from present appearances, affairs are in a confused, if not actually disorganized state in the new Dominion. Our Canadian correspondent informs us that honorable Cabinet Ministers there are all by the ears; and we ourselves observe that leading Canadian journals are floundering about, and even turning complete somersaults at a furious rate. Even prominent private citizens talk wildly of independence, annexation, anything but remaining as they are—neither one thing nor the other, neither citizens nor colonists. And so far as the Dominion Cabinet is concerned, it is a very pretty little quarrel as it now stands.

We have already referred to the religious side of the question, and its immediate connection with the ancient French element of Canada. But now a new element of discord has made its appearance. It seems that when Mr. Howe, of Nova Scotia, was bought over, and old Acadia stood bewildered at his course, it was distinctly understood at Ottawa that he should have his choice between the Presidency of the Executive Council and the Governorship of Red River. But Mr. McDougall had previously been promised the latter place, and he held the Premier and his colleagues to their promise. Accordingly, Mr. Howe visited Red River on his own account, and it is now stoutly asserted by the chief journal of Canada West that while there he secretly tampered with the half-breed inhabitants, and was successful, although he was a Cabinet Minister at the time, in actually shaking their loyalty to the Dominion Government. Moreover, Mr. McDougall now charges the Dominion Government with having been the cause of his rebuff by the Winnipegers; while the Government, in turn, attributes his failure to his own unwise acts, not only in the past, but while at Pembina. It is, in fact, a lucky thing for the Canadian people that the Dominion Parliament is soon to be convened, when the truth of the whole matter is sure to be brought out. At present, however, the part played by the various tricksters now misruling the Canadian people appears anything but creditable, and their rule ought to be speedily terminated.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, December 28, 1869.—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be CLOSED on the 19th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.

The Transfer Books will be opened on the 22d day of JANUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the $5,000,000 new stock will be delivered.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED on the 25th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company. The books will be RE-OPENED on the 7th day of FEBRUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M.

12 31 1t7 GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, No. 230 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 230 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, February 3, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., when an Election will be held for Thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

The Transfer Books will be closed for fifteen days prior to the day of said election.

1 18 14t CHARLES WESTON, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Dec. 8, 1869.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY respectively, that assessments amounting to SIXTY PER CENTUM of the capital stock of said company have been made and payment of the same called for on or before the eighth day of February, A. D. 1870, and that payment of such a proportion of all sums of money by them subscribed is called for and demanded from them on or before the said time.

By order of the Board of Directors.

12 28 6w S. SHERRERD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 25, 1869.—Warrants registered to No. 59,000 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest ceasing from date.

1223 JOS. F. MARCER, City Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

12 23 6t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THE *best in the world*—does not contain lead—no vitriol poisons to paralyze the system or produce death. *It is perfectly harmless*—reliable—*instantaneous*. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess, if you would escape the danger. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye *has thirty years' reputation* to uphold its integrity. Sold by Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, N. Y. 4 27 mwf1

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.

2 45 R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.

Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 3f

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 26f

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, 86 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE. DUNTON & LUSSON. 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON, 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kiesman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.

MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.

SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Clows, etc.

PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.

CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines

GIN.—"Meder Swan."

BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL, Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets. Importers of BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC., AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS For the sale of PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p5

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL, 5 28 2p5 Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON, Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE STORE NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, 8 31 5 A few doors above Chesnut st., Phila.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

DAVIS' CELEBRATED HAMS, JUST RECEIVED.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries, 11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO., No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in PROVISIONS, OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS, FOR FAMILY USE. TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 29f

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 4 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

MARVIN'S SAFES!

The Best Quality! The Lowest Prices! The Largest Assortment!

FIRE PROOF. BURGLAR PROOF.

MARVIN & CO., No. 721 CHESTNUT St., (Masonic Hall), PHILADELPHIA. 265 Broadway, N. Y. 108 Bank St., Cleveland, O.

A number of Second-hand Safes of different makes and sizes for sale VERY LOW.

SAFES, MACHINERY, etc, moved and hoisted promptly and carefully at reasonable rates.

Please call and examine our assortment.

$50,000 SAVED In fine Watches and Jewelry.

The contents of a large MARVIN'S SAFE Were perfectly preserved during the destructive fire of last Saturday at the store of J. M. Warne, 712 Chestnut Street.

MARVIN'S SAFES ARE Always Fire-Proof, Always Dry.

MARVIN & CO., 721 CHESTNUT Street, (MASONIC HALL), 1 11 6t PHILADELPHIA.

MARVIN'S SAFES!

The Best Quality! The Lowest Prices! The Largest Assortment!

FIRE PROOF. BURGLAR PROOF.

MARVIN & CO., No. 721 CHESTNUT St., (Masonic Hall), PHILADELPHIA. 265 Broadway, N. Y. 108 Bank St., Cleveland, O.

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SAFES, MACHINERY, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully, at reasonable rates.

Please call and examine our assortment.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO. DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS. WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE. WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 902 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches AMERICAN AND IMPORTED, Of the most celebrated makers.

FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES In 14 and 18 karat.

DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs. Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin. Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmwt

PHILADELPHIA WATCH COMPANY,

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, October, 1868

Since we first offered to the trade our improved style of PATENTED WATCHES, they have been rapidly winning fame, being made by a new combined process of intelligent labor and American machinery, and for which we urgently solicit a fair trial, as we warrant them the best in the market.

No. 714 CHESNUT STREET, SECOND FLOOR. 36 2t

ESTABLISHED 1826.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOOD

G. W. RUSSELL, NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA

HOWARD WATCHES. THE FINE AMERICAN WATCH AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES BY

ALEXANDER R. HARPER, Successor to John M. Harper, Agent for the Howard Watch. No. 308 CHESNUT STREET, 1 19 2m SECOND STORY.

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER, NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET, 8 2 mwf 9mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street 2 26] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE, JOHN P. LEVY, 3 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets, PHILADELPHIA. MERRICK & SONS, ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS, manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30f

GIRARD TUBE WORKS. JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS. Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc. PHILADELPHIA, PA. WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets. OFFICE, [41 No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON, FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES, ENGRAVINGS, BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS, PAINTINGS, Manufacturer of all kinds of LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES, NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET, 8 15 Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

TO ALL WANTING FARMS IN A LOCALity Exempt from Fevers, and Lung Complaints.—To Farmers, Horticulturists, Mechanics, Capitalists, Gentlemen of Leisure, Invalids, and all wanting a homestead in a climate of unsurpassed salubrity, exempt from the rigors of a Northern winter, and in close connection with the commercial centres of the South. Few if any sections offer such a combination of inducements as the town of Aiken, S. C., and its vicinity for a desirable and permanent home. A pamphlet of 84 pages now ready, containing a description of the climate, soils, and the nature of the products in the vicinity of Aiken, especially fruit, cereals, cotton, corn, vegetables, etc., including extracts from letters of distinguished visitors, correspondents, action of town councils inviting emigrants, etc., to which is added a descriptive list of property for sale, including improved farms, orchards, vineyards, water powers, kaolin deposits, unimproved lands, and town residences. For sale by E. J. C. WOOD, Real Estate Agent, Aiken, S. C. The book will be sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents. Address J. C. DERBY, Publisher, P. O. Box No. 1439, New York, until 1st of February, after that date at Aiken, S. C. 1 17 3m

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A large number of the morocco manufacturers of this city have signed a remonstrance, to be laid before Congress, against the removal of duties on serge goods.

—The 2d Regiment National Guards will parade this afternoon, for the purpose of attending the funeral of their late comrade, Captain John T. Reilly. The interment will take place at Laurel Hill.

—The Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works held a meeting on Tuesday evening, and adopted a resolution providing for the reduction of gas to $2 30 per 1000 cubic feet, commencing on the 1st of February. The present price is $2 55.

—The Rev. Franklin Moore, formerly pastor of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, in this city, died on Saturday last, in Sacramento city, California, while on a visit for his health. The deceased was well known throughout the city as an eloquent divine, and his death will be much regretted.

—The Philadelphia Produce Association held a meeting yesterday, and elected the following officers:—President, A. B. Detwiler; Vice-President, J. A. Hopkins; Secretary, Harry Carr; Treasurer, William H. Powell; Directors, Stephen Cox, William Denny, P. B. Horner, E. D. Barker; Solicitor, J. T. Pratt.

—At the recent meeting of the Morocco Manufacturers' National Exchange the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, M. S. Kerrigan, of New York; Vice-Presidents, George Bockius, of Philadelphia, and James Scott, of Wilmington, Del.; Secretary, Samuel B. Jones, of Philadelphia; Treasurer, H. M. Warren, of New York.

—At a meeting of the Commercial Exchange yesterday, Mr. John H. Michener, the retiring President, made an address appropriately referring to the leading incidents of the past year, and introduced the President elect, Mr. Nathan Brooke. Mr. Brooke made a few remarks, saying he would endeavor to fulfil the duties of his position, and returning thanks for the honor conferred upon him.

—The annual session of the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias was continued yesterday at the hall, Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets, and during the day the following grand officers were elected in addition to those of the previous day:—James B. Williams, Grand Inner Steward; Henry Strockbine, Grand Outer Steward; Representatives to Supreme Lodge, John P. Linton, of No. 89; Philip Lowry, Jr., of No. 69; and George W. Crouch, of No. 39. Trustees of Grand Lodge, William A. Porter, I. C. Becker, and F. Coppes. The report of the Grand Chancellor, after being read, was referred to a committee of Past Chancellors.

—The committee to try the case of the contest of Thomas C. Evans to the seat in Select Council of Samuel L. Snyder, reassembled yesterday in Select Council Chamber.

Deputy Sheriff Gentner read a writ of *mandamus* issued by the Supreme Court, Judge Agnew, forbidding the committee to proceed further with the case.

Respondent's counsel stated that this application to the Court had been made solely for the purpose of obtaining its decision on the question whether the petition had been filed within the time prescribed by law, viz.: within ten days after the organization of Councils, they believing that it had not.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 121¼.

—A Vigilance Committee is talked of in Chicago.

—President Grant yesterday signed the Virginia bill.

—The duty on opium and morphine is to be reduced. It should be increased.

—The Oberlin University, at Westerville, Ohio, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

—General Butler, yesterday, made an elaborate defense of the estimates of the Administration.

—Judge Woodward yesterday voted to defeat the transfer of the Navy Yard to League Island.

—The Postmaster-General yesterday ordered several new post offices to be established in Pennsylvania.

—It is said that the proof of General Butterfield's complicity in the gold speculation has been fully established.

—It is reported that the League Island bill will again come before the House later in the session, with every prospect of success.

—By way of Charleston comes a report that Salnave, having been captured, was sentenced to death on the 10th inst. and shot.

—In Richmond yesterday the colored people asserted their right to ride in cars devoted to the use of the whites. A disturbance was the result.

—The subject of printing the records of the State Legislature was further considered in the Senate yesterday, and the contract with George Bergner ratified.

—The Virginia Legislature is to be convened for the 8th of February, and on the appointment of civil officers General Canby will give up all control of State affairs.

—The Georgia House of Representatives organized yesterday. Sixteen seats have been declared vacant, the members elect refusing or failing to take the necessary oath.

—Yesterday, in the House, during the debate on the League Island bill, Mr. Hill, of New Jersey, made an elaborate defense of the administration of the Secretary of the Navy.

—A bill extending the jurisdiction of Philadelphia Aldermen to all suits on contracts or for trespass involving sums not exceeding $300, was introduced in the State Senate yesterday by Mr. Nagle.

Foreign Affairs.

—It was rumored in Paris last night that the Pope was dead.

—A tenant-right meeting at Dungarron, Ireland, on Tuesday night, was broken up by Fenians.

—The Œcumenical Council will probably close about Faster on account of the insalubrity of Rome.

—A pretext for not reducing the French army is found in the recent troubles in Paris and elsewhere.

—Commercial matters are to be considered open questions by the French Ministry. This course, it is thought, will obviate the looked-for changes in the Cabinet.

—The publication of a letter from the Bishop of Orleans to Archbishop Molines is forbidden by the Papal Government, it is supposed, because it is adverse to the infallibility dogma.

—New Orleans cries aloud for little money. An apple or an orange now costs a "picayune" there, and a man with four cents would go hungry because he could buy nothing with them.

—The Richmond *State Journal* looks upon an early reunion of West Virginia and Virginia as not improbable, and is ready to cry, speed the day.

—A nephew of the wealthiest United States Senator died in Kansas City, Mo., the other day, a pauper. Rum brought him so low that he would lounge about barrooms and almost beg for drinks.

The Manufacture of Autographs.

Recently an old woman who called herself the Mere Michel—the Mother Hubbard of France, with a cat instead of a dog—entered the shop of a Paris publisher, known as a great amateur of autographs, and offered him, at a comparatively low price, a collection of letters by Beranger, Rossini, Meyerbeer, Rachel, Buchez, Talleyrand, and other notabilities great and small, which she stated she was commissioned to sell for a collector who had fallen into bad circumstances. The publisher, already the possessor of a great number of autographs, some of them very rare—as rare as those offered by La Mere Michel—was delighted with such an opportunity of enriching his collection, and bought the tempting documents a rare bargain. Charmed with his acquisition, he rushed off with the precious papers to an *archiviste-paleologue expert en autographes*, M. Charavay, who, after careful examination, declared the autographs to be forgeries, but the work of some one possessing the imitative faculty in a very high degree. Away went the victim and the expert to Mere Michel's address, but no such person was known at the house in question, although she had been inquired for by many persons. A few days afterwards Mere Michel called upon M. Charavay himself—walked, in fact, right into the lion's mouth; for the expert guessed that his visitor and Mere Michel were one and the same person; and Mere Michel was introduced first to a Sergent de Ville, and afterwards to a Commissary of Police. Mere Michel turned out to be Mere H——, living in a very out-of-the-way little place on the edge of Paris, Sevallois-Perret; but in her apartment, furnished with great taste and almost sumptuously, were found a library containing a good many rare books, a number of autographs, genuine and forged—a complete collection of specimens of old handwritings, *fac-similes* of the signatures of nearly every remarkable person that had lived during the last hundred years or so, a mass of parchment and leaves of paper taken out of old books; in fact, all the plant and stock-in-trade of a wholesale manufacturer of autographs of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In the presence of such damning proofs Mere H—— burst into a flood of tears, and on a little pressure avowed that her son was the author of all the autographs, and that he had pursued the trade for a long time because the modest salary which he received from the assurance company in which he was a clerk "did not enable him to live and bear his numerous charges"—whatever they may be.

Young H—— was arrested at his desk in the office of the company, actually at work on a copy of a letter of Silvio Pellico, of which four other examples were found in his house. He is described as twenty-eight years of age, extremely intelligent, "*tres erudit*," and endowed with calligraphic skill enough to entitle him to rank among famous penmen.

Autographs have of late years been sold publicly at very low prices in Paris, a fact accounted for by the knowledge or suspicion of the activity of professors of the art of historic calligraphy. This fabrication of materials for biographical history is very abominable; but who can be surprised at its existence when members of the Institut and *librairies-bibliographes* are so easily duped. By the way, what has become of M. Chasles' friend? We have never heard of him since he was arrested. Will he meet Monsieur and Madame H—— and beguile their weary hours with dissertations on the History and Progress of Calligraphy?

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 7·15 | MOON RISES..... 3·37
SUN SETS..... 5·11 | HIGH WATER..... 10·18

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

D. C. McCAMMON, J. PRICE WETHERILL, GEORGE N. ALLEN, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Bellona	London	New York	Jan. 1
Santiago de Cuba	Havre	New York	Jan. 6
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 11
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 12
Peruvian	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 13
Cambria	Glasgow	New York	Jan. 14
Atalanta	London	New York	Jan. 15
Allemannia	Havre	New York	Jan. 15
Etna	Liverpool	New York v B.	Jan. 15
Baltimore	Southampton	Baltimore	Jan. 15
Rhein	Southampton	New York	Jan. 18

FOR EUROPE.

Marathon	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 27
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 29
Bellona	New York	London	Jan. 29
Weser	New York	Bremen	Jan. 29
India	New York	Glasgow	Jan. 29
City of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 29
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 2
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 2
Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 3
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 5
City of London	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 5
Etna	New York	Liverpool via H.	Feb. 8
C. of Washton	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 12

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Morro Castle	New York	Havana via Nas.	Jan. 27
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Jan. 29
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	Jan. 29
Mississippi	New York	New Orleans	Jan. 29
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Feb. 1
Columbia	New York	Havana	Feb. 3
Crescent City	New York	New Orleans	Feb. 5
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	Feb. 6

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr C. W. May, Kimmey, Trinidad, Isaac Hough & Morris.
Schr Elvie Davis, Hand, Boston, D. Cooper.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Rattlesnake, Colburn, from Norwich, in ballast to J. Hilles.
Schr B. F. Reeves, Brannin, 6 days from Norfolk, with shingles to Norcross & Sheets.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Theobold, Theobold, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 15th inst.
Ship Thomas Harward, Strickland, from London for New York, put into the Roads, Portland, 11th instant.
Steamship Wyoming, Teal, hence, at Savannah yesterday.
Steamship James S. Green, Pace, hence, at Norfolk 24th inst., and sailed for Richmond.
Steamer George H. Stout, Ford, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 25th inst.
Bark Johann Martin, Benck, from Falmouth for Philadelphia, before reported, foundered Dec. 21, in lat. 42 N., long. 14 W.; crew at Madeira.
Bark Heroine, Mayo, hence, at New Orleans 20th instant.
Bark Busy, Linden, hence, at Genoa 9th inst.
Bark Mira, Dix, sailed from Antwerp 11th inst. for Shields.
Bark Eveline von Schroeder, Pruetz, hence, at Liverpool 13th inst.
Brig Prentiss Hobbs, Snow, for Philadelphia, sailed from Messina 5th inst.
Schr Matanzas, hence, at Savannah yesterday.
Schr Abigail Haley, Haley, at Charleston 25th inst. from Key West.
Schrs E. G. Irwin, Johnson, from New Castle, Del., for Salem, and R. G. Whilldin, Fennimore, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 23d inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

With reference to Notice to Mariners No. 80, dated November 3, 1869, respecting a new lightvessel to be placed between Bardsey Island and South Stack, Carnarvon Bay, west coast of England, the Trinity House, London, has given notice that the lightvessel has been placed in the position indicated in that notice. The light is a revolving light, with white and red flashes at intervals of twenty seconds, in the order of two white and one red, elevated 58 feet above the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 19 miles. The lightvessel has the words Carnarvon Bay painted on her sides, and is moored at 30 fathoms at low water springs, with the following marks and bearings:—

The easternmost house on the back land at Rhoscolyn, in line with Rhoscolyn beacon, NE. ¾ E.
South Stack Lighthouse, N. ¾ E. ¼ E. 13 miles.
Red light on Llandwyn Island, E. by S. 12½ miles.
Bardsey Island Lighthouse, S.SW. ½ W. 20½ miles.
A small bull over a large one at the masthead, distinguishes this vessel in the daytime from the lightvessels on the Irish coast and in Cardigan bay.
All bearings are magnetic.
Variation 23 degrees westerly in 1869.
By order, W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman,
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Jan. 5, 1870.

INSURANCE.

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,529 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,842 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,789 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $3,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZEN
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
OLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [3 18]

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4½ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

BRIDAL, BIRTHDAY, AND HOLIDAY
PRESENTS.
Au Bon Marche.
The One Dollar Department contains a large assortment of FINE FRENCH GOODS, embracing
DESKS, WORK, GLOVE, HANDKERCHIEF, AND DRESSING BOXES, in great variety.
DOLLS, MECHANICAL TOYS, and TREE TRIMMINGS.
SILK FANS, LEATHER BAGS, POCKET BOOKS,
CHINA VASES and ORNAMENTS, JEWELRY, ETC
From $1·00 to $50·00.
Call and examine our Paris Goods.
Party and Evening Dresses made and trimmed from French and English fashion plates.
Fancy Costumes for Masquerades, Balls, etc., made to order in forty-eight hours' notice, at
MRS. M. A. BINDER'S
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, PAPER PATTERN DRESS and CLOAK MAKING ESTABLISHMENT,
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut,
3 6 stuth5 PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE.

RICHMOND & CO.,
FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,
11 6tf PHILADELPHIA.

DYEING AND SCOURING.

JOSEPH MOTTET,
ELEVE DE PARIS,
FRENCH STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING,
On any kind of Wearing Apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for Stretching Pants from one to five inches.
No. 209 S. NINTH Street,
1 19f Philadelphia.

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 407 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2265

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL OFFICE, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET,
(Two doors below Chesnut street),
ESTABLISHED 1862.
The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.
The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.
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The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards	2 per cent.
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We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

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DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
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On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
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On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000 00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750 00
60,000 United States Six per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950 00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925 00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270 00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900 06
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500 00
246,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900 00
$1,231,400 Par. Market value, $1,255,270 00 Cost, $1,215,622 27.	
Real Estate	36,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700 75
Balances due at Agencies:—	
Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097 25
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740 20
Cash in Bank	$168,318 68
Cash in Drawer	972 26
	169,291 14
	$1,852,100 04

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ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 805 BROADWAY, corner of Eleventh Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL.....$150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
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Organized April, 1868. 375 Policies issued first six months; over 2000 in the twelve months following.
All forms of Policies issued on most favorable terms. Special advantages offered to Clergymen.
A few good agents wanted in city or country. Apply to
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16]

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
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The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27f

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $600,000.
Assets.....$2,250,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

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FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
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THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full).....$200,000 00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870.....$524,365 15

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SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
RUNNING REGULARLY EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT NOON, would call attention of shippers to this
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Great Reduction of Rates.
On opening of Spring Navigation the steamers of this line will run DAILY, at 5 cents per 100 lbs., 2 cents per foot, or ½ cent per gallon, ship's option.
JOHN F. OHL,
No. 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. 2 28]

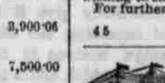
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Boston, via Halifax, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 12 Noon.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, Jan. 29, at 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, Feb. 5, at 9 A. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 8, at 11 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, Feb. 12, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F.	45	St. John's, N. F.	30
by Branch Steamer		by Branch Steamer	

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices,
J. O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.



ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to
H. L. LEAF,
1 27] No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY.
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk 6 1]

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD run regularly between New York, Bremen, and Southampton, carrying the United States, English, and Continental mails.
FROM BREMEN.....EVERY SATURDAY
FROM SOUTHAMPTON.....EVERY TUESDAY
FROM NEW YORK.....EVERY SATURDAY
Price of Passage From New York to Bremen, London, Havre, and Southampton:—
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $30, Gold.
From Bremen to New York:—
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $40, Gold.
These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
No Bills of Lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Custom House.
Specie taken to Havre, Southampton, and Bremen at the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO.,
1 17† No. 68 BROAD Street, N. Y.

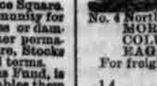
NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1]

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal. SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 25 No. 132 South Wharves.

FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH.—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.
The following steamers will leave Charleston for Florida, via Savannah, three times a week, after arrival of the New York steamships and the Northeastern Railroad train:—
PILOT BOY (Inland Route), every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock.
DICTATOR, every TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
CITY POINT, every FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Through tickets to be had of all Charleston and Savannah Steamship Line Agencies in New York.
J. D. AIKEN & CO.,
Agents at Charleston.
L. J. GUILMARTIN & CO.,
1 4 Agents at Savannah.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular Mail Steamers sailing on the 23d of every month:—
MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning.
For engagements of freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
1 4 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAYS.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Gager.
MARIPOSA, Kemble.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile, and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage, $50.
For passage (first and second class) or freight apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
1 4 No. 86 WEST Street.



U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.—ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., sailing regularly EVERY THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORO CASTLE, Captain R. Adam.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
1 4 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

CORN EXCHANGE
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Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1870.

DEFEAT OF THE LEAGUE ISLAND BILL.

The League Island bill came to grief yesterday in the National House of Representatives, where it was laid on the table by a vote of 94 to 67. The Philadelphia delegation made a gallant stand in defense of the project in which their constituents are so deeply interested, and they were ably seconded by all the members from Pennsylvania in the House except Judge Woodward. This fine old Democrat took occasion to record his opposition to the bill and to indulge in a fling at Philadelphia that would have been more appropriate as coming from some disappointed advocate of a New York or New England site for the great navy yard of the country. Of course, the grounds of the opposition to the transfer of the Philadelphia Navy Yard to League Island are well understood, although those who have labored with the most energy to defeat the bill have been careful to assign every other reason but the right one. It is impossible, however, to make concealment of such a matter, and it is very plainly manifested that the tabling of the League Island bill was effected by the concerted action of those who are still scheming for other sites. Mr. Dawes, in his speech a few days ago, opposed the transfer of the Philadelphia Yard almost solely on the score of economy, but yesterday he advanced the opinion that the three New England yards might be consolidated into one at New London. This would swallow up the Charlestown and Portsmouth yards, and perhaps also that at Brooklyn. It is plain enough to see from this what Dawes is driving at, and if he could by any manner of means unite the enemies of League Island in favor of New London, he would see the importance of making large appropriations for the immediate creation of a first-class naval station in a very different light from what he now does. But it is here that the difficulties of Dawes begin. New York does not propose to let New London swallow up the Brooklyn Yard. On the contrary, the inconvenience of the present site is being urged, and there is every probability that a project for the removal of the Brooklyn Yard to some point on the Hudson, and the creation of a naval depot that will be a New York institution, will be brought forward shortly, and advocated with an energy that will drive Dawes and all the other New Londoners into the background. It is evident that a desperate attempt will be made to delay the work of preparing League Island as long as possible, in the hope that the present plan of creating a great naval depot there will ultimately be abandoned; and the representatives of Philadelphia in Congress will need to exercise all their vigilance to prevent the enemies of that site from succeeding. It has been demonstrated over and over again that League Island is the only place on the entire Atlantic coast that contains all the requisites for a first-class naval station. The site has been presented to the Government by the city of Philadelphia and the gift has been accepted, and the expense of fitting it up in the most complete manner will be fully covered by the money realized from the sale of the old yard, so that it need not cost the Government a single cent out of the Treasury. There are undoubtedly enough members of Congress who have no interest whatever in the various rival sites now pressed upon their notice to decide in this manner with fairness and impartiality; and, although the League Island project has met with a temporary defeat, we confidently expect that it will be carried through both houses of Congress triumphantly before the end of the session.

ECONOMY AT HARRISBURG.

One of the Philadelphia members of the State Legislature offered a burlesque bill yesterday, setting forth that "whereas certain goblets were broken and towels destroyed in the cloak-room, therefore large tin-cups and coffee-sacks be furnished." He was a little more daring, but scarcely more unscrupulous, than a large proportion of his colleagues, in treating the whole subject of retrenchment and reform in this jocular manner. It is such an easy and profitable thing to vote away the people's money, and it is so annoying to either surrender or to exercise circumspectly this privilege, that we do not wonder at the disposition to ridicule all restraints upon the power of the legislators. Many of them have intrigued to obtained their present seats mainly for the purpose of profiting by a betrayal of the trust imposed by a too confiding people, and they are loth to surrender any one of the established opportunities for cheating their constituents. There was a time when members of the Assembly guarded the interests of the State with the utmost care, and acted in good faith on all questions, but the ruling desire now seems to be to extract the greatest possible amount of profit to the representative, and do the least public good to the millions represented. It would scarcely be a burlesque for a large proportion of the members of the Senate and House to frankly define their position as follows:—

Whereas, We have come to Harrisburg not to advance the welfare of the Commonwealth, but to promote our private interests, we hereby invite all corporations, cormorants, and jobbers who can invent schemes sufficiently profitable to leave a large margin for divvies, to come forward, pay charges, and have their bills passed, so that the people may be plundered and our pocket-books replenished without further delay.

Whereas, The agitation of projects of economy tends to reduce our perquisites, to prevent us from cramming the Capitol with useless supernumeraries, and thus paying with the public money our private partisans, and to diminish our opportunities for enriching Robin O'Bobbin Bergner, all attempts to protect the Treasury shall hereafter be ruled out of order, and all members who attempt to honestly serve their constituents shall be instantly expelled.

THE NOBLE RED MAN.

A few days ago President Grant was interviewed by the chiefs of the Cherokees and Creeks, and in the course of an eight-line speech which he made to them, he said:—"I am of the opinion that they (the Indians) should become citizens, and be entitled to all the rights of citizens—cease to be nations, and become States."

If we are at liberty to take these words as enunciating the policy of the administration on the Indian question, there is at last a prospect of a solution of this vexatious problem. There is a steadily increasing sentiment in the country in favor of such a change in the policy of the Government as is here foreshadowed, and in both houses of Congress we have recently been afforded evidence that this new policy will meet with considerable legislative favor, although it can scarcely be hoped that Congress will immediately give it its sanction. The policy of regarding the aboriginal tribes as sovereign nations is the source of nearly all the evils which afflict the frontiers, and retard the settlement of the Indian country by the whites, as well as delay the bringing of the Indian themselves under the influence of civilization. It is through the agency of the so-called treaties with these quasi nationalities that the vaste hordes of plunderers are enabled to swindle both the Government and the tribes, and in this manner keep the frontiers in a state of chronic warfare. Much was hoped from the element of honesty which was supposed to be still paramount in the Quaker character, when the Quaker agents should find their way into the Indian country, and inaugurate a policy of fair dealing in place of the swindling one which has provailed for so many years. But, while the Quaker agents have not individually been false to the traditional character of their sect, they have thus far practically failed to better the condition of things, primarily because the national policy in conformity with which they were sent to the frontiers is radically wrong, and affords no possibility, at least no probability, of a change for the better, except by its entire abandonment.

It must be confessed that all the efforts that have heretofore been made to bring "the noble red man" entirely within the pale of civilization have resulted in failure, and this result would appear to be owing to those inherent peculiarities of race which unfit the Indian for civilized life. In some of the Atlantic States there are remnants of tribes entirely surrounded by whites, which have succeeded in adapting themselves to the customs and pursuits of their neighbors. But with each passing year their numbers have dwindled away, until at last they are represented by a mere handful, physically inferior, although perhaps mentally superior, to their ancestors. It is almost inevitable that a like result will ensue if the attempt be made upon a wholesale scale to transform the aborigines into citizens; but, since annihilation is the only conceivable termination of our traditional policy, it becomes a very important question whether it would not be cheaper to civilize the Indian to death than to hunt him to the grave—more merciful to both the whites and the Indians to put an end to this interminable warfare, even at the cost of ultimately extirpating the latter. Since we must deal with the aborigines in some fashion, there can be no doubt that a larger measure of success would attend the effort to curb their brutal instincts and polish their savage nature by taking them in hand individually, than has resulted from the attempt to soften and civilize them *en masse*. If nothing more can be achieved, an end can at least be put to the villainy of the white men who haunt the Indian country only for the sake of the plunder which it yields, and to the horrible brutalities of which we receive tidings almost every day of the year.

SALNAVE SHOT.

General Turin Salnave, the celebrated Haytien insurrectionary chief, it seems has at last paid the penalty of the deeds of violence that have characterized his career. A despatch from Charleston, South Carolina, informs us that the French sloop of war Lerxier, which arrived there yesterday, brought the intelligence that Salnave was sentenced to death and shot on the 10th instant. This man has been prominent in all the revolutionary struggles that have convulsed Hayti for twenty years past, and he has apparently only now obtained his just deserts. He brought himself prominently into notice in July, 1864, by an attempt to assassinate one of the ministers of President Geffrard. For this act he was tried by a court-martial and condemned to death, but he succeeded in escaping to St. Domingo, where he organized a rebellion against Geffrard, and obtained a partial foothold in Hayti. Salnave organized a provisional government, with himself at the head of it as President, in May, 1865, but Geffrard, in November of the same year, defeated him and scattered his adherents. Salnave subsequently renewed the attempt, and this time he managed to obtain the supreme power. In June, 1867, he granted an amnesty to all Haytiens except Geffrard, and proceeded to reorganize the Government on a basis of his own. He was not permitted, however, to enjoy his power for any great length of time, for in August, 1867, a revolt against him broke out, and since then Hayti has been distracted by the contentions of rival chiefs. Several leaders combined their forces against Salnave, and they gradually succeeded in driving him to the wall. The last intelligence that we had of Salnave was that he, with thirty of his chief partisans, was shut up in Fort National, at Port-au-Prince, and that a price of $5000 in gold was placed upon his head; and now it appears that he has fallen by the hands of his enemies. Salnave's government was the one recognized by the United States, and General Tate, his Minister at Washington, is among the list of the proscribed. If the death of Salnave gave any assurance that peace would return to Hayti, there would be reason for congratulation, but there is scarcely any doubt that the men who united to crush him will now begin to fight among themselves for the possession of the spoils, and we may expect a continuance of these partisan feuds until some stronger power steps in and takes possession of the country and enforces order.

General Butler yesterday completely demolished the leading positions taken by Mr. Dawes in his late speech on national expenditures. Economy, in the nation as well as in the State, cannot be too highly commended, and the people are ever ready to applaud those who attempt to check extravagance, but it is disgraceful for the leader of a great party specially entrusted with the careful consideration of appropriations to prostitute his position to the narrow purposes of a demagogue, and to spread broadcast a host of misrepresentations which plainly imply either gross ignorance or wanton falsehood. Of this offense Mr. Dawes was yesterday clearly convicted, and he has forfeited all claims to the confidence of his fellow-members and the country. In attempting to create the false impression that the present administration was spending more money than its predecessor, he resorted to the most unworthy subterfuges, and the utter unreliability of his statements is now clearly established. Instead of successfully assailing the administration, the rebound of his weapon has knocked the owner over, and he is much more seriously wounded than the objects of his malevolence.

The bill offered by Mr. Cloud in the House yesterday, providing that the site of the new public buildings of Philadelphia shall be decided by a popular vote, deserves favorable consideration. As all tax-payers must help defray the large expenditures contemplated, so all should have a voice in determining where this money shall be expended. A very large number of citizens are earnestly opposed to the Independence Square project, and if they constitute a majority, it would be a serious wrong to commit them, against their will, to that site. A direct vote will decide finally what the public wishes are, and it is manifestly just that they should be ascertained and respected.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

FINEST CLOTHING

ESTABLISHMENT,

NO. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET.

BOYS' CLOTHING

AND

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
SECOND SERIES.
OPENING LECTURE BY
WENDELL PHILLIPS,
MONDAY EVENING, January 31.
Subject—"The Questions of To-morrow."
PETROLEUM V. NASBY (D. R. LOCKE), February 3.
Subject—"The Lords of Creation."
RALPH WALDO EMERSON, February 7.
Subject—"Social Life in America."
REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., February 10.
Subject—"The Roll of Honor."
GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, February 24.
Subject—"Our National Folly—The Civil Service."
PROF. HENRY MORTON, February 28.
Subject—"Solar Eclipses."
BAYARD TAYLOR, March 3.
Subject—"Reform and Art."
JOHN G. SAXE, March 21.
Subject—"French Folks at Home."
PROF. ROBERT E. ROGERS, March 24.
Subject—"Chemical Forces in Nature and the Arts."
ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7.
Subject—"Down Brakes."
Admission to each Lecture, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents.
Tickets to be obtained at GOULD'S, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Tickets to any of the Lectures for sale at Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. 1 24

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MERCHANTS' FUND.—The Sixteenth Anniversary of the Merchants' Fund will be celebrated at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, On WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 2, at 7½ o'clock. The annual report of the Board of Managers will be read, and addresses will be delivered by
Hon. WILLIAM STRONG,
Rev. J. L. WITHEROW,
Hon. JAMES R. LUDLOW,
GEORGE H. STUART, Esq.
The orchestra will be under the direction of Mark Haseler.
Cards of admission may be had gratuitously, by early application, at S. E. corner Third and Walnut streets, No. 110 North Delaware avenue, No. 616 Market street, No. 61 South Fourth street, or of either of the following committee—
WILLIAM G. LUDWIG,
JAMES C. HAND,
A. J. DERBYSHIRE,
THOMAS C. HAND,
JAMES B. McFARLAND,
Committee of Arrangements.
1 19 18t

TO CONSUMERS OF GAS.
REDUCTION IN PRICE.
The Board of Trustees of the PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS have reduced the price on all gas consumed by private consumers, on and after the 1st day of February next, twenty-five cents per thousand, making the price Two Dollars and Thirty Cents per thousand cubic feet.
THOMAS R. BROWN,
Engineer.
Philadelphia, Jan. 27, 1870. 1 27 3t

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF STREETS AND ROADS OF PHILADELPHIA.
At the meeting for the organization of the Board of Directors, held on Friday, January 21, 1870, the following officers were elected:—
SAMUEL B. THOMAS, President.
WILLIAM V. STEVENSON, Treasurer.
EDWARD S. SHIPPEN, Secretary pro tem.
Those desiring to become members of the Association are invited to call at the office, No. 421 WALNUT St. reet, or to give their names to the Collectors who have been appointed, and who are furnished with authority signed by the officers to receive subscriptions, and to give receipts for the same.
SUBSCRIPTIONS FIVE DOLLARS.
1 26 wfmw5t SAMUEL B. THOMAS, President.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1870.
The Stated Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at its office, No. 329 and 331 CHESNUT Street, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, at 12 o'clock M, for the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such further business as may come before them.
1 27 10t R. PATTERSON, Secretary.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
THE CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL will be closed, for repairs to a lock, on MONDAY MORNING, the 7th of February, 1870, and opened for navigation in a few days thereafter, due notice of which will be given.
HENRY V. LESLEY, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Jan. 27, 1870. 1 27 dt12F

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.—Special Religious Services this (Wednesday) evening and Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock. Preaching by Rev. E. H. ALLEN, D. D., and Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D. Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited to attend these services. 1 26 3t*

PREACHING IN W. M. E. CHURCH every evening this week at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. SMILEY. Seats free; all invited. 1 27 2t*

LECTURE ROOM OF MERCANTILE LIBRARY, TENTH Street, above Chesnut.
Second night of the Humorous Lecture by the former Series Editor of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, entitled the "TALE OF THE DOLPHIN."
This talk, illustrated by drawings, will be given TONIGHT (Wednesday) and TO-MORROW NIGHT.
Tickets 50 cents. To be had at the door. 1 26 2t

YOUNG MÆNNERCHOR
GRAND
BAL MASQUE,
BAL MASQUE,
BAL MASQUE,
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING,
JANUARY 27, 1870.
TICKETS FOR ONE GENTLEMAN AND ONE LADY, FIVE DOLLARS
Tickets for sale at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street; Andre & Co.'s, No. 1104 Chesnut street; News Stand at the Continental Hotel; Hall of the Junger Mannerchor; J. P. Tran's Jewelry Store, Second and Coates streets; and Henry Nuss' Store, No. 239 N. Eighth street. Also, Spectator's Tickets at 50 cents. Extra Ladies' Tickets at $1. 1 6 8 10 14 18 21 24 27

SCHOOL OF DESIGN, NORTHWEST PENN SQUARE.—Parents wishing to have their children thoroughly educated in Drawing, Painting, Designing, Wood Engraving, etc., are respectfully informed that the next term of this School will begin on TUESDAY, February 1. T. W. BRAIDWOOD,
1 22 7t Principal.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 15th day of February, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Hall of the Assembly Buildings, S. W. corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
1 25 3w JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 306 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22, 1870.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, February 1, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for Managers for the ensuing year. E. G. GILES,
1 22 9t Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY—Office, No. 234 SOUTH DELAWARE Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA, January 19, 1870.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, clear of taxes, from the profits of the six months ending December 31, 1869, payable on and after February 1 proximo, when the transfer books will be reopened.
1 20 11t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

"ALL HANDS ON DECK TO-NIGHT" at the Lecture Room of the new Mercantile Library, at quarter before 8, if you want to go to Long Branch in the Dolphin. 1 25 3t

AUSTRALIAN AND ALASKA DIAMONDS, MOSS AGATES, and all the latest styles of Fashionable Jewelry, at low prices.
EVANS' BAZAR, No. 56 North EIGHTH Street, west side, near Arch. G. G. EVANS. 1 26 1m4p

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU 1 26

CLOTHING.

There is no Inducement

WHICH PURCHASERS OF CLOTHING CAN DESIRE TO HAVE OFFERED TO THEM WHICH WE ARE NOT

PREPARED TO OFFER.

And we offer CHEAP,
CHEAPER,
CHEAPEST,
Every particle of our still remaining stock of
WINTER CLOTHING.
While these clothes are elegant and beautiful, made of the best material, cut and trimmed in the choicest style, yet they were not made only

TO BE ADMIRED.

Every dollar's worth of them was made expressly

TO BE SOLD.

The consequence of which is that we are

NOW SELLING THEM.

Selling OFF Clothes to be put ON!
Selling OFF Clothes to be put ON!
Selling OFF Clothes to be put ON!
COME, SEE OUR INDUCEMENTS
AT THE
GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.

GOOD BUSINESS SUITS	$14,	were $18
" " "	$16	" $20
" " "	$15	" $22
OVERCOATS	$12	" $16

EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET,
12 30 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

ART SALE.

GREAT SALE OF ENGRAVINGS.
On account of leaving for Europe on business, and in order to reduce his immense stock,
MR. CHARLES F. HASKLTINE
will sell at his Galleries,
No. 1125 CHESNUT Street,
all his fine old and modern Engravings and Etchings, amounting to over eleven hundred, being the finest collection either for public or private sale in America.
This is one of the greatest opportunities ever offered to the public to purchase rare works of art in engraving.
They will be on exhibition after Wednesday, January 26, and will be sold on
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, February 3, 4, and 5,
At 7½ o'clock precisely.
1 20 4t B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer.

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY at DIXON'S, No. 31 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 13mthf

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS DESIRING THE BEST Publications, send to J. C. GARRIGUES & CO., at the Sabbath School Emporium, 628 ARCH Street. 12 14thstu6m

THE NOVEL OF THE AGE.

Read the Great Swedish Historical Romance.

THE LAST ATHENIAN.

Second Edition Now Ready.

THE LAST ATHENIAN. The Novel of the Age. From the Swedish of Victor Rydberg. *Second Edition Now Ready.* Price $2 00 in cloth; or $1 50 in paper cover, is published this day and for sale by
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 CHESNUT Street.

Read what the renowned Swedish Authoress, Fredrika Bremer, writes to the translator:

"ARSTA, 30th December, 1868.
"MY DEAR SIR:
"I am delighted to learn that you have not forgotten my parting words about 'The Last Athenian,' by my young countryman, Victor Rydberg.
"Let me congratulate you, and thank you for having through your translation of this delightful work given the American public the best and most genial historical novel that ever was written in the Swedish Language.
"Yours, truly,
"FREDRIKA BREMER."

Read the following opinions of the Press:—

"The Last Athenian is a very absorbing romance—in fact, a generously planned and conscientious study of a strange, sad, and most fascinating period of history. "In many of its scenes and characters the author shows himself an artist of signal power.
"The description of the combats between the two factions of Christians, and between the imperial troops and the Donatists, are fine battle pieces, painted vividly and clearly; while in other pictures the author has a charming tenderness and delicacy of touch."—*Atlantic Monthly.*

"The novel of 'the Last Athenian' is certainly a remarkable one. The scene is laid in Athens, at the time of Julian the Apostate, when Pagan philosophy was still, at least in the City of the Violet Crown, trying to hold its own against dogmatic Christianity.
"The story is in itself strongly dramatic—sometimes even melo-dramatic; and it has many striking characters, and some tenderness and pathos. It is wonderfully real and minute in its description of the details of Athenian every-day life; and some of the personages are evidently drawn with that strong and rare dramatic insight which an author must possess if he would call into apparent life the people of a far-departed age."—*New York Independent.*

"The Last Athenian is a novel of a high order of merit and interest. The style of the work is animated and graphic, and its pictures of Athenian life and character have a freshness and vitality that usually belong only to direct studies of the real."—*Home Journal, New York.*

"The love scenes in 'The Last Athenian' are piquant, and some of them touching. The philosophy is able, ingenuous, and characteristic. The characters are all traced with a bold, nervous hand, and powerfully individualized."—*Sunday Times, New York.*

"The plot of 'The Last Athenian' is full of thrilling interest, the general tone pathetic, and the end tragic."—*Providence Press.*

"All who have enjoyed Wm. Ware's classic stories, 'Zenobia' and 'Aurelian,' Mrs. Childs' 'Philothea,' and Kingsley's 'Hypatia,' should read this fine Greek tale of 'The Last Athenian,' whose literary merit is equal to that of the best of them, whose study of ancient manners is profound, and whose moral is deeply interesting."—*Daily Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia, Pa.*

"The Last Athenian is a tale of Athenian life at the time when Paganism was locked in a death struggle with Christianity. The love story runs through, and is sometimes of intense interest. The culmination is tragic; perhaps too much so for some."—*Daily Telegraph, Harrisburg, Pa.*

"Of a truth, we have had nothing quite equal to 'The Last Athenian,' for bringing us acquainted with the every day life and household enjoyments of the ripe Grecians since the 'Travels of Anacharsis' the younger, and the 'Last days of Pompeii.'"—*John Neal in the Daily Argus, Portland, Maine.*

EVERY STUDENT OF HISTORY,
EVERY WORSHIPPER OF THE BEAUTIFUL,
EVERY LOVER OF THE ANTIQUE,
EVERY SEEKER AFTER TRUTH,
AND EVERY ONE, who would read the true history of the Papish Church in the LETTERS OF BLOOD, in which the *Church* itself has recorded it,
SHOULD BUY AND READ AT ONCE,
THE LAST ATHENIAN,
THE NOVEL OF THE AGE.

THE LAST ATHENIAN is published complete in one large octodecimo Volume of near six hundred pages. Price $2 00 in Cloth; or $1 50 in Paper Cover.
*** *Above Book is for sale by all Booksellers, or copies will be sent post paid on receipt of price by the Publishers.*
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
1t4p No. 306 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN Combination Button-Hole AND SEWING MACHINE

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.
This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.

It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.
Call and see it operate—and get samples of the work.
We have also for sale one "PLAIN AMERICAN," a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work.

Office and Salesrooms,

S. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut,

1 27 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE

Has the most complete assortment of

China, Glass and Queensware

To be found in this city.
All the foreign goods are imported direct from the manufacturers, and are offered to the consumer below jobbing rates.
Goods to go out of the city packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination. (1 27 thsmtmrp

No. 1022 CHESNUT Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp

BANK REPORTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK, OF PHILADELPHIA, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JANUARY 22, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$641,325 56
Overdrafts	623 79
United States Bonds to secure Circulation	310,000 00
United States Bonds on hand	30,500 00
Due from Redeeming Agents in New York	71,294 94
Due from other National Banks	110,302 12
Due from other Banks and Bankers	2,481 71
Banking house	91,500 00
Current expenses and taxes	9,461 69
Checks and other Cash Items	6,548 50
Exchanges for Clearing House	68,713 94
Bills of other National Banks	4,009 00
Fractional Currency, including nickels	1,488 38
Legal Tender Notes	105,000 00
Clearing House Certificates	30,000 00
Three per cent. Certificates	100,000 00
	$1,598,453 77

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$300,000 00
Surplus Fund	50,000 00
Discounts	5,660 27
Exchange	803 25
Profit and Loss	286 78
Circulating notes outstanding	235,718 00
Dividends unpaid	265 00
Individual Deposits	875,534 97
Cashier's Checks	47,603 25
Due to National Banks	57,978 79
Due to other Banks and Bankers	2,606 24
	$1,598,453 77

I, R. GLENDINNING, Cashier of the Third National Bank, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. GLENDINNING, Cashier.
Subscribed and affirmed to before me this twenty-sixth day of January, A. D. 1870.
WM. J. DELLEKER,
Notary Public.
Correct. Attest—
THOS. K. PETERSON,
J. W. SUPPLEE,
D. B. PAUL,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
JANUARY 22, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,823,922 61
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	710,000 00
Due from Redeeming Agents	60,947 79
Due from other National Banks	53,499 18
Due from other National Banks and Bankers	113,299 97
Current Expenses	6,939 00
Taxes paid	8,312 50
Cash items, including Stamps	1,469 75
Exchanges for Clearing-House	891,923 00
Bills of other National Banks	33,650 00
Fractional Currency, including Nickels	16,354 97
Specie	29,336 00
Legal-tender Notes	250,001 00
U. S. Three-per-cent. Certificates	140,000 00
	$3,854,485 75

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$750,000 00
Surplus Fund	345,000 00
Discount	20,934 95
National Bank circulation outstanding	594,715 00
Dividends unpaid	850 00
Individual Deposits	1,734,485 72
Due to National Banks	413,093 00
Due to other Banks and Bankers	95,518 09
	$3,854 485 76

I, THEODORE KITCHEN, Cashier of the Central National Bank of Philadelphia, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THEO. KITCHEN, Cashier.
Correct. Attest—
G. M. TROUTMAN,
GEORGE S. REPPLIER,
JOHN MILNES,
Directors.
State of Pennsylvania,
County of Philadelphia.
Sworn and subscribed before me the 26th day of January, 1870. WM. J. DELLEKER,
1 27 3t Notary Public.

FURNITURE, ETC.

BUY YOUR FURNITURE AND BUY YOUR BEDDING.
THE GREAT AMERICAN
is without a rival, is without a rival, being the Finest, Cheapest, and Largest stocked Furniture and Bedding Warehouse in this city, and its prices being wholesale to all. You can save at least 20 per cent. on any purchases you may make at our establishment. And our prices being One Price, makes it the leading store in the business.
GREAT AMERICAN LARGE NEW BUILDING,
No. 1307 MARKET Street. 1 27 1m

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

EARLES' GALLERIES,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Looking Glasses.
A very choice and elegant assortment of styles, all entirely new, and at very low prices.
Galleries of Paintings on the ground floor, very beautifully lighted, and easy of access.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 814 CHESNUT STREET, PHILA.
GENTLEMEN'S FANCY GOODS
IN FULL VARIETY. (1 8 stuthrp)

COAL.

PERCIVAL E. BELL. HEWSON MEAVIS
PERCIVAL E. BELL & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal,
DEPOT: No. 1238 North NINTH Street,
1 7½ West Side, below Master.
Branch Office, No. 407 RICHMOND Street.

W. H. TAGGART,
COAL DEALER.
COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY, PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR FAMILY USE.
1208, 1210 and 1212 WASHINGTON AV.,
12 1 3m Between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
The place to buy is at
MITCHELL'S COAL DEPOT,
Corner of NINTH and GIRARD Avenue.
BEST QUALITY WHITE ASH.

Egg and Stove	$7 per ton.
Large Nut	6 "
Eagle Vein Nut	6'50 "

Delivered to any part of the city. 12 23 2m

PURE LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL FAMILY, FACTORY, AND BITUMINOUS COALS.
Large stock always on hand.
Southeast corner THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Streets
12 18 4m W. W. & G. D. HAINES.

KEPNER & STREET,
No. 1418 N. EIGHTH STREET,
ARE SELLING COAL LOWER THAN ANY YARD IN THE CITY, FOR CASH. 12 31 1m

GREAT REDUCTION IN COAL.—Splendid Stove $7
Nut, per ton 6
WILLIAM HENRY,
1 5 1m S. W. cor. NINTH and GIRARD Avenue.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27, 1870.

The Thompson Pictures.

A private view was last Saturday evening given of the pictures collected by the late Mr. Thomas Thompson, of Boston. They have been publicly exhibited every day since at the galleries of Leeds & Miner, at the southwest corner of Twelfth street and Broadway. Mr. Thompson, you will recollect, was the miserly connoisseur who spent all his money in the collection of works of art, mostly pictures, which never saw the light when they were once in his possession. True, he took enough care of them to save them from the ravages of mice or moisture, but they were literally barred from the world in the wretched rooms which he dignified by the name of home.

They are twelve hundred in number, and treat of every variety of subject, although the sensual element is perceptible in a great number of cases. The most voluptuous gems are placed in a little apartment by themselves, communication to which is through a secret door. Visitors to the private view on Saturday were edified by the spectacle of a spring being pressed in one corner a little more elaborately festooned with pictures than the others. The spring opened the door, and through the door the favored few—mostly white-haired old gentlemen, with red complexions, as though random blushes had got there by accident and couldn't get away again—vanished to gloat over the fancy flesh-tints that were lavishly provided for them beyond.

The Prince Arthur Ball.

The committee of thirty-five or forty gentlemen who on Monday afternoon met in one of the private parlors of the Astor House, have agreed upon a plan for being hospitable to the royal adolescent who calls the Prince of Wales his brother. The result of their deliberations is that a banquet is to be given at Delmonico's next Tuesday evening, to be succeeded by a ball. It is pleasant to notice that the preparation for the festivities is being quietly made, and to have reason for believing that they will not be made the occasion for mere show and shoddyism. Prince Arthur has done nothing to deserve being Jenkinsized. He has conducted himself like a modest and sensible young man, desirous of pleasing without yielding to every vulgar caprice of society, and of preserving his own dignity, without burlesquing the spirit of exclusiveness. He has shown himself a Prince Charming, who contrasts like an angel of light with that batch of scapegraces, the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred. It has not been breathed about him that he ever visited Madame Schneider, or would have liked to, and the public has been given every reason to suppose that his constitutional bashfulness is such that he would blush up to the eyes upon being invited to witness such a barbarian dance as Alfred lately asked for on one of the islands of the East. I advise all Englishmen who believe in "r'yal" blood to continue to worship at the shrine which they have erected to this blooming young Sir Galahad. As for the youth himself, he carries about with him a dreadful responsibility. His conduct has thus far been so perfect that the imminence of a first *faux pas* becomes every day less to be averted.

New York Fashion Writers.

Fashion writing is not a very elevated branch of literature. *That* I am willing to admit. It does not give much room for the play of imagination. The writer is surrounded by a set of fine words, the inventions of French *modistes*, and of these she is expected to make the most use, in causing them to express to perfection all the sinuosities of Fashion's phraseology. Still, among the many New York fashion writers are one or two who do the business with all the brains that, from its very nature, it will admit of. I could give you one of their fashion articles to read, and you would say—from little remarks and smart, original hits here and there—that the author might write essays more bright and less flippant than those of Gail Hamilton. But what is a poor woman to do? she would very naturally ask on being told this. She has a permanent engagement upon a newspaper, say at ten or fifteen dollars per week, for furnishing a weekly article, the privilege of affixing her name to what she writes, and the perquisites of being able to make bargains with the establishments whose wares she examines incidental to the preparation of the article. It is doubtful, whether she would make more as a fugitive periodical-writer, and she would assuredly not have so many readers. One such fashion-writer I know, who affects to despise her profession, and who has such a horror of being identified with female Bohemians that she never appends her real name to what she writes, but uses a fascinating *nom de plume*. She is, herself, a fashionable and elegant woman, and the society among which she moves never suspects that she is the author of the articles which are their criterion.

That Horse and that Street-car.

I regret that there is a disposition to receive with contumely and scorn the account now going the rounds of the newspapers, in regard to a horse and a street-car, which lately got mixed up with one another in one of the avenues of this city. The account was at first received as a wild reportorial exaggeration, so wild that I hesitated about repeating it. All the facts are substantiated, however. There is no incoherency in them. All the incoherency was in the horse. He had just been bought by Mr. Redmond McQuade, of Centre Market, at the Bazaar, at the corner of Forty-third street and Fifth avenue, and was being ridden bare-back, without a bridle, with merely a halter-strap passed through the mouth. At Twenty-ninth street the horse, with one of those equine fits of nervousness that are the "nature of the beast," took fright and rushed with uncontrollable speed toward Fourth avenue. A car was passing at the time, but this was too slight an obstacle to deter him. He dashed through the side of it, splitting his rider's face almost in half, tearing off one of the stanchions of the car below the windows, and creating indescribable confusion among the dozen passengers. The rider was thrown senseless to the pavement, and is slowly recovering. The horse turned around composedly and allowed himself to be walked quietly out of the rear of the car. The passengers, none of whom were seriously hurt, picked themselves up and got out without asking for their money back. The car was removed to the depot, and a reporter passing by told the tale. And if you don't believe me, come to New York and I'll show you the car! ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the Galton troupe will appear this evening in the operettas of *The Little Duchess* and *The Blind Beggars*.

To-morrow evening Mr. Thomas Whiffin will have a benefit, when will be given a new operetta entitled *Cupid's Visit*, a monologue entitled *A Tooth*, and the opera of *La Rose de St. Fleur*.

AT THE WALNUT *Not Guilty* will be performed this evening, for the benefit of Beck's Philadelphia Band, No. 1.

To-morrow evening Mr. W. L. Street will have a benefit.

On Saturday evening the new sensational drama, by Henry Leslie and John S. Clarke, entitled *London*, will be produced.

AT THE ARCH Mr. John Brougham will appear this evening as "Foxglove," in his brilliant comedy of *Flies in the Web*.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a variety of attractions will be offered this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an entertaining minstrel performance will be given this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will perform some wonderful feats of magic at the Assembly Building, this evening.

"THE TALE OF A DOLPHIN."—This evening Mr. David Scattergood will repeat his humorous lecture with the above title, at the hall of the Mercantile Library, on Tenth street, above Chesnut.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will give a matinee at Musical Fund Hall on Saturday.

CITY ITEMS.

YOU CAN BUY BETTER AND CHEAPER CLOTHING OF BENNETT & CO., THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.

No matter what pretext may be assigned for sacrificing goods, we will sell lower than the lowest.

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"THE LAST ATHENIAN."—T. B. Peterson & Brothers announce as now ready the second edition of the celebrated Swedish Historical romance entitled "The Last Athenian," by Victor Rydberg. This is a remarkable work that deserves to be read by all lovers of high class fiction, and the fact that it has reached a second edition in so short a time is an evidence that it is appreciated by the public. The translation of "The Last Athenian" was made at the instance of Fredrika Bremer, who characterized it as "the most genial novel ever written in the Swedish language." It is published complete in one large duodicimo volume of near six hundred pages. Price $2 in cloth, or $1 50 in paper cover.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 13 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to any none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

THE PEOPLE'S NEW DISCOVERY.—The public have discovered that there is one preparation, and *only one*, by which grey hair can be reinvested with the tints that nature bestowed upon it, without staining the skin. They see that PHALON'S VITALIA, or SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, is transparent, and produces richer browns and black than any of the offensive dyes. Sold by all druggists.

A SPLENDID COLLECTION of Baron Carl Von Budenbergh's Oil Paintings now on exhibition at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1117 Chesnut street. Also, a private collection, embracing river and mountain views, landscapes, marines, etc.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
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DON'T WAIT FOR SPECIE PAYMENTS.—Prices are the same as before the war for our Fine Clothing.
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No. 824 Chesnut street.

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MARRIED.

COLLINS—CHRISTMANN.—At 11 o'clock A. M., on the 25th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. E. W. Hutter, D. D., SAMUEL B. COLLINS to CARRIE M., daughter of Edward Christmann, Esq., all of this city.

JARBOE—VAUGHAN.—On Wednesday evening, January 12, 1870, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. Walker Jackson, Mr. JOSEPH N. JARBOE to Miss LIZZIE M., only daughter of Mr. Samuel K. Vaughan, both of this city.

WINT—DOERING.—On the 26th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. N. Gehr, assisted by the Rev. E. W. Hutter, D. D., Mr. Almon P. WINT to Miss ANNIE M. DOERING, all of this city.

DIED.

CARSON.—On the 25th instant, ARCHIBALD CARSON, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 121 Wyoming street (north of Market and west of Fortieth street), on Friday, the 28th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

HALLIWELL.—On the 26th instant, JENNIE, daughter of John and Mary G. Halliwell, aged 12 years 4 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, Fifty-second and Paschal streets, Hestonville, on Sunday afternoon next at 2 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Blockley Baptist Church.

JOHNSON.—Suddenly, on the 25th instant, WILLIAM JOHNSON, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Lafayette Lodge, No. 137, K. of P., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, Ridge avenue, near the ten-mile stone, on Friday morning at 11 o'clock. To proceed to Barren Hill Cemetery.

MCCONNAUGHY.—Suddenly, on the 24th instant, Mr. FRANKLIN MCCONNAUGHY, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and Hiram Lodge, No. 21, A. Y. M., of Winchester, Va., and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 152 N. Sixth street, on Friday, the 28th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

SHINN.—On the 25th instant, CHARLES H. SHINN, in the 60th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Haddonfield, N. J., on Friday, January 28, at 10·15 A. M., without further notice. Interment at Colestown Cemetery. Train leaves Vine street wharf for Haddonfield at 10·15 A. M.

SETTLE.—On the 26th instant, JAMES SETTLE, in the 60th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Deal street, below Adam, Frankford, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

THOMAS.—Suddenly, on the 25th instant, LAURA C., youngest daughter of John W. and K. S. Thomas, in the 14th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, Chelten Hills, on Friday afternoon next, the 28th instant. Services at St. Paul's Church, Cheltenham, at half-past 2 o'clock. Train leaves N. P. R. R. Depot for Old York Road Station at 1·15 P. M.

THOMPSON.—On Fourth-day morning, the 26th instant, of bronchial consumption, CHARLES E. THOMPSON, in the 49th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1112 Wallace street, on Seventh-day morning at 11 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD respectfully inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at

No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.

With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
E. S. HARLEY

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

HERRING'S CHAMPION SAFES.

The Burning of the Chamber of Commerce Building.

PHILADELPHIA, December 15, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—The two Herring's Patent Champion Safes purchased of you by the Commercial Exchange and Chamber of Commerce about eight months ago were in the conflagration of the Chamber of Commerce Building on the 7th inst. Upon opening them we found the books and papers in a perfect state of preservation. We can, therefore, readily testify to the Fire proof qualities of the Herring Patent Safes

J. H. MICHENER,
President Commercial Exchange.
SAMUEL L. WARD,
Treasurer Chamber of Commerce.

PHILADELPHIA, 12th month, 1869.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

You are respectfully informed that the Safe purchased of you several years back was in Room No. 12, Commercial Exchange, at the time of the fire on the 7th instant. It was opened without difficulty on the following day, and the money, checks, and papers found to be dry and perfect. The books were also in as good state of preservation as before the occurrence of the fire, except one or two being slightly dampened by steam, but in these the writing and figures were not at all defaced, and the safe has given entire satisfaction.

ELIHU ROBERTS,
Secretary of the Atlantic Petroleum Storage Co.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.:

GENTLEMEN:—The Safe which we purchased from you last spring was in the late fire in the Chamber of Commerce Building, and although it was submitted to the severest test of any in the building, we take pleasure in informing you that it was opened the next day with ease, and papers, books, etc., that it contained were found to be in perfect condition.

Respectfully,
WARDEN, FREW & CO.,
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HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the most reliable protection from fire now known. HERRING'S NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFES, combining hardened steel and iron, with the Patent Franklinite, or SPIEGEL EISEN, furnish a resistant against boring and cutting tools to an extent heretofore unknown. [1 26

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Special attention given to Practical Mathematics, Surveying, Civil Engineering, etc.
A first class Primary Department. [1 19 1m
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 420 Chesnut street.

THE SECOND SESSION OF THE academic year of the STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, a select family boarding school for boys, South Amboy, N. J., will commence on February 1, 1870.
1 22 1m* J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal.

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1108 MARKET Street. [1 17 1m*

BOOTS AND SHOES.

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MRS. R. DILLON, NO. 323 AND 331 SOUTH Street, has a large assortment of fine Millinery for Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4 1

ZEPHYRS AND GERMANTOWN WOOLS, Stocking Yarns of all kinds; Tidy, Crochet, and Mending Cotton, wholesale and retail, at Factory, No. 1024 LOMBARD Street. [1 25 3m

LEGAL NOTICES.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION UPON the Estate of CATHARINE M. SHOWAKER, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them to

SARAH WEAVER,
1 27 th6t No. 1640 THOMPSON Street.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Virginia Members—The Representative at Large not to be Admitted—Work Before the Committees—The Postal Telegraph Bill Submitted to a Council of its Friends.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Virginia Members

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Three of the Virginia members—Messrs. Platt, Ridgway, and Milnes—were sworn in to-day. There is quite a contest going on over the admission of Mr. Porter, who is accused of having used disloyal language towards the Government. The seats of Booker and Mackenzie are contested, and Segar, Representative at large, will not be admitted, because it is held the State has no right to a member at large.

Corbin Examined.

A. R. Corbin was before the Banking and Currency Committee to-day, but the nature of his testimony has not been made known.

Work Before the Committees.

The Committee on Territories has perfected a bill to punish polygamy in Utah, and will report it as soon as called. The Committee on Military Affairs at a meeting to-day agreed to Logan's bill to reduce the number of officers of the army and fix their pay. The Committee on Public Lands discussed at their meeting to-day a proposition to prohibit all land grants hereafter, but no conclusion was reached.

Postal Telegraph.

The Speaker appointed the following Special Committee on the Postal Telegraph bill:—Washburn Dawes, Palmer, Davis, Lawrence, Woodward, and Beck. These gentlemen are all favorable to the scheme.

The Quakers and the Indians.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Enoch Hoag, Superintendent of the Kansas Indian Superintendency, and a committee of the Society of Friends, including George Wistar, of Philadelphia, appeared before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs this morning to submit their views as to the proper treatment of the Indians in that State, and to urge the expediency of making appropriations to carry out their plan for educating and civilizing the various tribes under their charge. The committee promised to give their representations careful consideration.

The Finances.

Secretary Boutwell is to-day at the Capitol engaged in presenting his views before the Finance Committee.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from the Third Edition.

Mr. Conkling thought the time had come to put an end to many ports of entry and delivery, which he believed were only serviceable in the salary and emoluments attached to them, and pernicious in various respects.

Mr. Kellogg read from the law on the subject the provision authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to abolish all such ports where the receipts do not exceed $10,000 per annum. The bill was then passed.

The Vice-President announced to the Senate the fact that the President had signed the Virginia bill.

Mr. Boreman said one of the Senators elect from Virginia (John F. Lewis) was present, and moved that he be qualified.

The credentials of John F. Lewis and John W. Johnson, Senators-elect from Virginia, were then read.

Mr. Lewis then appeared before the Speaker's desk, when the usual oath of office was administered by the Chair.

Mr. Wilson offered a resolution for a rearrangement of the seats of Senators, and for additional seats if necessary to provide accommodations. It was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

The currency bill was then taken up, and Mr. Howe reviewed the various propositions of the Senators who had spoken in the discussion.

House.

Continued from the Third Edition.

Mr. Paine moved that such of the Virginia members as to whose right to seats there was no objection, should now be sworn in.

Messrs. Platt, Ridgway, and Milnes thereupon came forward and took the oath of office.

Mr. Wood objected to the oath being administered to Mr. Porter, and read as the ground of his objection the charges and specifications on which he (Porter) had been tried and convicted to six months' imprisonment, which sentence had been approved by Major-General Benjamin F. Butler. Porter was convicted of declaring publicly in a tavern in Norfolk that the Government was a ——— humbug from beginning to end, and that Abraham Lincoln was doing everything he could for his re-election, and that he would rather live under the Jeff. Davis government than under this, and that this was a rotten, bogus, and corrupt Government from beginning to end.

Mr. Paine, in answer to Mr. Wood, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a telegram from Mr. Butler, dated May 5, 1868, stating that Charles H. Porter, in a heated discussion, had used words which, being repeated to him, he was obliged to notice. He had, however, remitted all the onerous portion of the judgment of the commission because the case and his previous acts showed that Porter had not in fact been disloyal.

Mr. Roots remarked that gentlemen on the other side of the House were frequently making such imputations, and that if men were to be ruled out for such expressions, the members on the other side would rule themselves out.

Mr. Eldridge asked Mr. Paine whether Mr. Porter had ever taken back the expressions charged against him.

Mr. Paine said he did not know; he had never conferred with him on the subject.

Mr. Sargent asked Mr. Wood whether he was prepared to say that any person should be excluded from membership in the House for having used such language.

Mr. Wood said he had no difficulty in answering that question. He did not believe that anybody was fit to sit in the House who considered the Government of the United States a humbug, or who denounced the President in such scurrulous terms.

Mr. Sargent remarked that he had simply wanted to get that profession of faith.

Mr. Whittemore asked Mr. Wood sarcastically whether he did not think it better to treat that class of people with conciliation and kindness. (Laughter.)

Mr. Wood—Yes, but not to give them front seats.

Mr. Eldridge—Not to put them alongside the gentleman from South Carolina. (Laughter.) I wish the gentleman from California to tell me what he thinks of such sentiments.

Mr. Sargent, in reply to Mr. Eldridge, said that he would hazard the opinion that if gentlemen were to be excluded from the House who could be proved to have used such language, the seats on his left—the Democratic side—would be pretty generally vacant. (Laughter.)

Mr. Woodward declared, with some excitement, that the assertions of the gentleman from California were slanderous.

Mr. Paine resumed the floor and insisted on the previous question.

The previous question having been seconded, and the main question ordered, Mr. Holman moved to reconsider the vote ordering the main question, which motion gave him the right to the floor for an hour, which time he divided out to members on both sides.

An exciting discussion ensued, participated in by Messrs. Holman, Smith of Oregon, Beck, Voorhees, Sargent, Cox, Mayhew, Woodward, Butler of Massachusetts, Wood, and Eldridge.

Mr. Holman reminded the House of the exclusion of Messrs. Young and Brown, members elect from Kentucky, on the pretense of their having used expressions that were regarded as disloyal.

Mr. Voorhees remarked that the only good effect of the objection to Porter was that it would involve the members on the opposite side in contradictions and necessitate a change of front. For his own part the case presented no difficulty to him. There was no reason against Porter being sworn in, as he held that the House had no power to make the inquiry into his record if his constituents sent him here.

Mr. Sargent recalled the fact that in the last Congress Mr. Wood had been censured by the House for declaring in a speech that he would vote against "this most infamous bill of a most infamous Congress," and asserted that the Democratic party had, from the beginning of the Rebellion, thrown its influence in the scale against the Government.

Mr. Cox declared that that statement was not true. He was in Congress at the breaking out of the Rebellion, and was amongst the first to denounce secession. The great body of Democrats had stood by Douglas and the Union when a member from Kansas (Conway) offered a series of resolutions for the dismemberment, who, on the other side, moved to expel him; but when a member from Ohio (Long) made a speech for secession and disunion, a majority of the other side voted to expel him—but then he was a Republican and the other a Democrat. If all those who made use of expressions against the Union, before the war, were excluded from the House, half the seats on the other side would be empty. He agreed with his friend Voorhees as to the right of representation. No wrongs on the other side could make a right, and they should act no rules for him.

Mr. Sargent repeated that the Democratic party of the North had not been during the war in sympathy with the Government. A Democratic President, a Northern man, had sent a message to Congress, stating that he had no power to coerce a State, and in that he had been fortified by Attorney-General Black, a Northern Democrat.

OBITUARY.

The Duke of Broglie.

The cable announces the death of this distinguished French statesman, who was born December 1, 1785. Soon after completing his education, he began his administrative and diplomatic career, being entrusted with different missions in Illyria, Spain, Warsaw, and as a member of the suite of the Abbe de Pradt, in 1612-13, at the Congress of Prague. After the restoration of the Bourbons, he was made a peer by Louis XVIII, and in this capacity sat in judgment on Marshal Ney, speaking earnestly in his favor, and voting with the minority against putting him to death. He married the daughter of Madame de Stael, who had just then written her frank and powerful work on the French Revolution. Although his wife was a zealous Protestant, and the duke as zealous a Roman Catholic, they lived happily together until her death in 1838. His first political acts necessarily threw him into the opposition. He supported, against the various ministers of the Restoration, different measures of reform, and advocated with great eloquence freedom of discussion and freedom of the press. In a multiplicity of questions he showed himself a good economist and jurist, while the sincerity of his convictions and the vigor of his logic, joined to a certain sharp irony, established his reputation as an orator. In 1828 he founded the *Revue Francaise*, to which he contributed several articles anonymously. The revolution of July made M. de Broglie a *doctrinaire* throughout the whole of the reign of Louis Philippe. He did not fear liberty, but he was afraid of the democratic tendency which the revolution had encouraged. He acted for a few days as Minister of the Interior, and yielded his position to his friend M. Guizot, a bolder organ of his own ideas, contenting himself with the portfolio of Public Instruction in the first ministerial combination attempted by the new king. Both men were obliged to give way to the Lafitte ministry, then better suited to the temper of the times. Associated with M. Guizot, M. Thiers, and Marshal Gerard, he he formed, October 11, 1832, a ministry that had a longer existence than most of those which held office under Louis Philippe, and in this cabinet he had the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. His principal act in that capacity was the arrangement with England for the suppression of the slave trade. He retired from the ministry April 4, 1834, in consequence of the rejection of the law on the American indemnity, but was recalled by the king the month after to the same portfolio, and with the title of President of the Council. It was under his presidency that the famous laws respecting the press, called the laws of September (1835), so contrary to the principles he had maintained on this subject under the Restoration, were passed.

In 1836 he retired finally from office, on account of an adverse vote of the Chamber, and thus caused the dissolution of the ministry. M. de Broglie withstood every solicitation to take office again. With regret he saw the destruction of the royalty he had assisted in founding in the revolution of February, 1848. For a time he was silent, but after the election of Louis Napoleon, he entered the Legislative Assembly, and proposed the law for a revisal of the Constitution, in the hope of reopening the door to a monarchy more in harmony with his choice. The *coup d'etat* brought about an order of things he never expected, and he has since lived in retirement. In 1856 he was admitted into the French Academy. His election was viewed as a political triumph, as he had no literary claim to distinction. M. de Broglie, in June, 1861, prosecuted the Prefect of Police for the illegal seizure of a work on which he had long been occupied—"Considerations on the Government of France,"—but which was not intended for publication. He succeeded in recovering the greater portion of the copies which had been seized at his printer's, who, in presence of M. de Persigny's harsh construction of the laws on the press, was not sorry to be rid of such perilous matter.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The upward movement in gold was stimulated by the heavy bids from important houses at the Government sale to-day, and the price advanced to 122. The lowest price was 121½, and the closing figure 121¾. The bulls are encouraged to buy from the fact that the Western farmers are withholding the balance of last fall's crops, expecting that they will be able to get better prices when gold takes the generally looked-for advance in the spring and summer. The exports are, moreover, on a falling scale for the new year, and the decrease this week as compared with last is half a million of dollars. The heaviness of American securities in London is apprehended in some quarters as a preliminary to their reshipment, particularly as they now encounter the rivalry of the new Russian loan. The 67's were at one and a quarter per cent. lower to-day in London, but closed better. The bids for the Government gold were for a total of over seven and a quarter millions at prices ranging from 120⅝ to 121·70. The awarded lots were as follows:—$916,500, 121·65; $45,000, 121·65; $5000, 121·70; $4500, 121·65; $9000, 121·65; $10,000, 121·66; $10,000, 121·67.

"The domestic market for Governments was not unfavorably affected by the character of the foreign market or by the reports that the German bankers have of late been large sellers on foreign account. Prices were active and somewhat unsettled, but closed at the best figures of the day.

"The money market retained the general features enumerated so frequently since the general relaxation in the rate on call. The stock houses were more extensively accommodated to-day at five per cent, and the Government dealers at par; but a great deal of business was done at six per cent, and a little at seven. Commercial paper was steady. Foreign exchange, though nominally quoted as on yesterday, was lower in actual transactions, the market being dull, buyers deferring their purchases until the Saturday steamer, the departure of to-morrow not being popular with remitters."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

15 sh C & Am R.is.115		500 Reading.is.b30.	47⅞
200 sh Leh N St.b60 33		100 do..s10wn.	47·81
2 sh 2d & 3d St R. 41		100 do...2d&1.	47·81
100 sh Sham'n C.b5.	4⅜	100 do.....2d.	47 81
46 sh Leh Val...is.	53⅞	200 do.is.rg&1.	47·81
100 sh N Y&M..b60.	5	200 do .....is.	47·81
100 sh 13th & 15th.3d	19¾	200 do..b30wn.	47¾
100 sh Read R.2d&1.	47·81		

SECOND BOARD.

$3500 City 6s,New.is.	100⅜	$1000 Junction R 2d	99
$1000 do.....2d.	100⅜	$500 Le gold 1.....	92⅛
$200 do.....100⅜		$1000 Phil & Erie.	85⅞
$100 do.... Old.	97⅛	4 sh Leh V R.....	53⅞
$1000 Leh V n bds.. reg....	95¾	1 sh Penna R.....	55⅝

SOLDIERS INJURED.—SOLDIERS DISCHARGED on account of Rupture or any other injury received in the line of duty, can obtain $200 bounty and a pension, by applying to

ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
No. 136 S. SEVENTH Street.
Full information given free of charge. 30

THERE IS NOW OVER $5,000,000 PRIZE MONEY unclaimed in the United States Treasury. All persons who have been in the Naval service of the United States, their heirs or representatives, should make an immediate inquiry upon the subject at No. 136 S. SEVENTH Street. 7 30

PERSONS HAVING DEBTS DUE IN ANY part of the United States can have them easily adjusted and collected on application to the General Collection Agency, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 136 South SEVENTH Street. 1

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM THE WEST.

The Digby-Grosebeck Wedding.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 27.

Railway Consolidation

The Muncy and Fort Wayne Railroad Company proposes a consolidation with the Fort Wayne and Saginaw.

Railway Accident.

A freight train was smashed up on the Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati Railroad this morning, near Willington. The cause was a broken axle. The passengers were delayed several days.

FROM EUROPE.

The Alabama Claims.

By the Franco-American Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The Alabama negotiations continue in suspense. No definite arrangement for their settlement has yet been arrived at.

A Widespread Conspiracy.

The London *Telegraph* asserts that the French Government has discovered the existence of a conspiracy spreading throughout France, implicating the trades unions, the English International Society, and Mazzini.

The Tipperary Fenians.

DUBLIN, Jan. 27.—The Fenians of Tipperary advocate the election of O'Donovan Rossa in case his right to a seat is denied by Parliament.

French Law of Libel.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—After the passage of the new law relative to the press libels, the French Government intends to grant an amnesty to all press offenders, including Rochefort, who was convicted under the old law.

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU IS MORE STRENGTHening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron, infinitely safer and more pleasant.

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"Punch" on Prince Arthur.

The young gentleman who arrived in Washington on Saturday was born, as is very well known, May 1, 1850. What may not be so well known is that Thackeray, being at that time a contributor to *Punch*, composed, in the guise of "Policeman X," a ballad upon his nativity, which is hereunto appended:—

LINES ON A LATE HOSPICIOUS EWENT.

By a Gentleman of the Foot Guards (Blue).

I paced upon my beat
With steady step and slow;
All huppandownd of Ranelagh street;
Ran'lagh st., Pimlico.

While marching huppandownd
Upon that fair May morn,
Beold the booming cannings sound
A royal child is born!

The Ministers of State
Then presnly I sor,
They gallops to the Pallis gate
In carridges and for.

With anxious looks intent
Before the gate they stop,
There comes the good Lord President
And there the Archbishopp.

Lord John he next elights;
And who comes here in haste?
'Tis the ero of one underd fights,
The caudle for to taste.

Then Mrs. Lily, the nuss,
Towards them steps with joy;
Says the brave old Duke, "Come tell to us
Is it a gal or a boy?"

Says Mrs. L. to the Duke,
"Your Grace, it is a *Prince*."
And at the nuss's bold rebuke
He did both laugh and wince.

He views, with pleasant look,
This pooty flower of May;
Then says the venerable Duke,
"Egad! it's my birthday."

By memory backards borne,
Peraps his thoughts did stray
To that old place where he was born
Upon the first of May.

Peraps he did recal
The ancient towers of Trim;
And county Meath and Dangan Hall
They did rewisit him.

I phansy of him so
His good old thoughts employin;
Fourscore years and one ago
Beside the flowin' Boyne.

His father praps he sees,
Most musicle of Lords,
A playing maddrigles and glees
Upon the Arpsichords.

Just phansy this old Ero
Upon his mother's knee!
Did ever lady in this land
Ave greater sons than she?

And I shouldn' be surprise,
While this was in his mind,
If a drop there twinkled in his eyes
Of unfamiliar brind.

* * * * *

To Hapsley Ouse next day
Drives up a Broosh and for,
A gracious prince sits in that shay
(I mention him with Hor)!

They ring upon the bell,
The porter shows his Ed
(He fought at Vaterloo as vell,
And vears a veskit red).

To see that carriage come,
The people round it press:
"And is the gallant Duke at ome?"
"Your Royal Ighness, yes."

He stepps from out the Broosh,
And in the gate is gone,
And X, although the people push,
Says wery kind, "Move hon."

The Royal Prince unto
The gallant Duke did say,
"Dear Duke, my little son and you
Was born the self-same day.

"The lady of the land,
My wife and Sovring dear,
It is by her horgust command
I wait upon you here.

"That lady is as well
As can expected be;
And to your Grace she bid me tell
This gracious message free.

"That offspring of our race,
Whom yesterday you see,
To show our honor for your Grace,
Prince Arthur he shall be.

"That name it rhymes to fame,
All Europe knows the sound,
And I couldn't find a better name
If you'd give me twenty pound.

"King Arthur had his knights
That girt his table round,
But you have won a hundred fights
Will mach 'em I'll be bound.

"You fought with Bonypart,
And likewise Tippoo Saib;
I name you, then, with all my heart,
The Godsire of this babe."

That Prince his leave was took,
His hinterview was done.
So let us wish the good old Duke
Good luck of his god-son,

And wish him years of joy
In this our time of schism,
And hope he'll hear the royal boy
His little catechism.

And my pooty little Prince,
That's come our 'arts to cheer,
Let me my loyal powers ewince
A welcomin' of you 'ere,

And the Poit-Laureat's crownd,
I think, in some respex,
Egstremely shootable might be found
For honest Pleaseman X.

The St. Petersburg Public Library.

The Imperial Public Library of St. Petersburg has recently published its report for the year 1868, a volume containing upwards of 250 pages. It is chiefly devoted to a detailed description of various collections of MSS. which were acquired during that year. The most important of these is a collection of old Sclavonic MSS., which was formed by A. F. Hilferding in the year 1857, during the course of his travels in Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Old Servia, and which he has presented to the library. Among the others are a collection of MSS. in various Oriental languages, purchased from the heirs of Count N. J. Simonich; and another of Kurd MSS., which was sold to the library by A. D. Jaba, formerly Russian consul at Erzeroum. The report gives a full description of 101 MSS. belonging to the first collection, of 27 belonging to the second, and of 25 belonging to the third. Altogether the library acquired 456 additional MSS. during the year 1868. The most remarkable among them is the well-known "Sinaitic Codex," after which the library had been hankering for ten years.

The Printed Book Department was increased during 1868 by 13,684 volumes. Among the rarer of its purchases may be reckoned an interesting collection, which its owner, S. P. Poltoratsky, is said to have offered to the British Museum, consisting of a number of early Russian newspapers, issued in the reign of Peter the Great, between the years 1704 and 1724. This collection serves among other uses to complete the unique copy of the *Sankt-Peterburgskiya Vyedomosti* (St. Petersburg *Gazette*), from the time of its commencement up to the present day, which is preserved in the library.

The reading room was used by 73,202 readers during 1868, the number in 1867 having been 61,861; and 240,811 books were consulted by them. One room in the library is set apart for newspapers, and during 1868 it contained 340 foreign journals, besides a copy of every newspaper published in Russia.

A Christian Frame of Mind.

There was once a Colonial Bishop, whose see was on the coast of Africa.

He was an energetic Bishop who labored nobly, according to his views, and no man gainsaid him.

In his immediate neighborhood resided a barbarous tribe—the Tribe of the Canoodle-Dums. You may have heard of them.

They were idolators.

They were a simple race, with a primitive religion. They were a mild and peaceable people, and lived in perfect harmony with one another.

The Bishop said (and very properly), "I will convert these poor benighted heathens."

He entered among them, and they received him hospitably. He is indebted to them for teaching him the flavor of ape, which, to this day, is always served in various forms at the episcopal banquets. There are few pleasanter dishes than ape stewed with oysters and port wine. But, on the other hand, he found them but little prepared to listen to the beauties of the religion he was about to unfold to them.

He began by entering into conversation with their Chum, or High Priest.

The Bishop learned from the Chum, or High Priest, the heads of the Canoodle-Dummers' faith.

He found that at sunrise they were summoned to prayer by the beating of a tom-tom or the blowing of a horn.

"It does not matter which," said the Chum.

"How is this?" said the Bishop. "It does not matter which?"

"It does not in the least matter whether it is a tom-tom or a horn," said the Chum. "Why should it?"

"Oh," said the Bishop, "this is a terrible state of things." And he thought to himself, "It is useless, just at present, to endeavor to inculcate the beauties of Christianity. In their present state of mind they will not appreciate what I have to tell them. I will begin by endeavoring to instil a healthier moral tone, so will they the more readily apprehend the doctrine that I shall then lay before them."

With the permission of their chief, he summoned the tribe. They came like lambs.

"Oh, Canoodle-Dummers," said he, "I am pained to find that you are indifferent as to whether a tom-tom or a horn is used to summon you to your devotions."

"We are quite indifferent," said they, with one voice, "so that we are summoned."

"But," said the Bishop, "Observe, if a horn is right, a tom-tom must be wrong. So, likewise, if a tom-tom is right, a horn is out of the question."

"But, why?" said the Canoodle-Dummers.

"Why?" echoed the Bishop, indignantly, "Why, of course!"

"I see," said each Canoodle-Dummer, thoughtfully. And the members of the tribe looked askance at each other, and each edged away from his neighbor.

And the next day the tribe was divided into two mighty religious factions, those who stood up for the horn, and those who stood up for the tom-tom.

The Chum, or High Priest, endeavored, but in vain, to reconcile them. "Why," said the Chum, "should you quarrel on such a point? You are all good men. You are all amiable, sufficiently virtuous, tolerably sober, charitable, and generally well-conducted. You agree on all the vital points of your religion. Why divide on matters of unimportant detail?"

"Why, indeed?" said the tribe. And the two factions embraced.

"Stop!" said the Bishop, "I am pained beyond measure to see this. What are the ingredients of a plum pudding to the shape of the mould in which it is boiled?"

"Nothing at all," said the tribe. And they were again, and finally, divided.

The Bishop persevered.

He addressed the Horn party, and said, "I notice with pain that some of your horns are long, and some are short. This should not be."

"Which is right?" said the Horn party.

"I am not of your religion," said the Bishop, "so I cannot undertake to offer an opinion. But one thing is certain, if one is right the other is wrong."

So the Horn party was divided into two sects—the Long Horns and the Short Horns. And the Long Horns hated the Short Horns even more than the Horn party hated the Tom-tom party. And the Short Horns returned the compliment.

The Bishop then addressed the Tom-tom party, and said, "I am grieved to see that some of your tom-toms are long and narrow, while others are short and stout. If it is right that a tom-tom should be long and narrow, it is a sin to use those that are of diametrically opposite form."

And the Tom-tom party were accordingly divided into two sects, the Long and Narrow Tom-tom, and the Short and Stout Tom-tom.

And the feud that existed between the Horn party and the Tom-tom party was as nothing compared to that which raged between the Long and Narrow Tom-tom party and the Short and Stout Tom-tom party.

The Bishop still persevered.

He pointed out to the Long Horn party that some of the long horns were sharp and some were flat.

So the Long Horn party were subdivided, and became the Sharp Long Horns and the Flat Long Horns. He pointed out to the Short Horn party that some of the short horns were cows' horns and some were rams' horns.

So the Short Horn party were subdivided, and became the Short Cow Horns and the Short Ram Horns.

The Bishop still persevered.

He pointed out to the Long and Narrow Tom-tom party that some of their long and narrow tom-toms were headed with the skin of sheep and some with the skin of pigs.

So the Long and Narrow Tom-tom party were sub-divided, and became the Long and Narrow Sheep-headed Tom-tom party and the Long and Narrow Pig-headed Tom-tom party.

He pointed out to the Short and Stout Tom-tom party that some of their short and stout tom-toms were bored in with wood and some with iron. So the Short and Stout Tom-tom party were sub-divided into the Short and Stout Wooden-boxed Tom-tom party, and the Short and Stout Iron-boxed Tom-tom party.

And here the good Bishop took breath and rested. For by this time there was only one man to each sub-division, and the process of disintegration could be carried on no further.

Let us hope, however, that he was as successful in converting them to Christianity as he was in bringing them to a Christian frame of mind.—*London Fun.*

Just Half a Column.

From Recollections of Palmerston.

To the reporters of his speeches, the late Lord Palmerston was always kind and considerate. One active gentleman, note-book on hand, pursued him, on a particular occasion, hoping to find busy employment for his stylus, and would have been disappointed but for the special good nature of his patron. There were to be great doings at the presentation of colors to a volunteer corps, and Lord Palmerston having promised to give the affair his countenance, it was expected he would give it also his voice, and make a speech worth some pains in taking down. To this end, a practised professor of stenography, as I have said, followed to the field the noble lord, and put himself in readiness for action. But the presentation of colors went off gaily enough without speech-making, and when the ceremony was over Lord Palmerston buttoned his overcoat, and prepared like the rest of the spectators to depart. It was an awful moment. The desperate journalist went straightway to the great political lord, and said imploringly:—"Is not your lordship going to make a speech?"

"Why, no," said his lordship, slowly; "I don't see that there's anything one can talk about." And then, turning suddenly to the reporter, he added the short, encouraging question, "Do you?"

Upon which hint the gentleman with the note-book spake thus:—"Oh, yes, my lord; I'm sure your lordship could easily find something to say that would look well in the papers. Do, now, my lord, be so kind, if I may beg it of you as a great favor. Just half a column, or thereabouts."

"Very well, very well," said the accommodating premier; and advancing to the front of the stage that had been erected for the beauty and fashion of the neighborhood, he began to address the crowd who had turned to go, and who turned again to listen.

"I cannot let this occasion pass away," his lordship began, "without trespassing a little on your time and patience for a few remarks."

Whatever the subject was, Lord Palmerston treated it in a speech so vivacious that nobody quarrelled with its length, although it was five or six times as long as "half a column or thereabouts." The fact, moreover, stands on record that the same speech was so remarkable an exposition of something or other, that every newspaper in England commented on it in a leading article, and it was the talk of clubs and coffee rooms for the full nine days which makes up the life of a wonder.

COULD NOT BE CHEATED.—A dealer advertised eye-glasses by the aid of which a person could easily read the finest print. A well-dressed man called at the counter one day, to be fitted to a pair of spectacles. As he remarked that he had never worn any, some were handed to him that magnified very little. He looked hard through them upon the book set before him, but he declared he could make out nothing. Another pair of stronger power were saddled upon his nose, but as unsuccessfully as before. Further trials were made until at length the almost discouraged dealer passed to him a pair which magnified more than all the rest in his stock. The customer, quite as impatient as the merchant at having to try so many, put on the last pair, and glowered through them at the printed page with all his might.

"Can you read that printing now?" inquired the dealer, pretty certain that he had hit it right this time, at any rate.

"Sure, not a bit," was the reply.

"Can you read at all?" asked the merchant, unable to conceal his vexation any longer.

"Rade at all, is it!" cried the customer; "there's not a single word among them that I can identify the features uv."

"I say, do you know how to read?" exclaimed the dealer impatiently.

"Out wid ye!" shouted the Irishman, throwing down the spectacles in a huff, "If I could rade, what 'ud I be afther buying a pair of spectacles for? Ye chate the people wid the idea that yer glasses 'ud help 'em to rade print aisy; but it's a big lie, it is! Ah, ye blackguard, ye thought I'd buy 'em without tryin' 'em!"

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

W. H. CARRYL

Has resumed the Curtain Business with his Sons at

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET,

Two doors above his Old Stand.

CURTAIN DECORATIONS, of the newest fabrics
ELEGANT GILT and ROSEWOOD CORNICES.
TASSELS, FRINGES, WINDOW SHADES, LACE CURTAINS, from the plainest to the most elaborate and expensive.

RAILROAD SUPPLIES.

W. H. CARRYL & SONS

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET,

11 26 3t Two doors above our Old Stand

WANTS.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light, and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer:—To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. 1 16 3m

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
9 17 3 No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid composition roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Cave, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!

Agents wanted for interior counties.

4 29 tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
January 10, 1870.

Sealed Proposals will be received until 3 P. M. on the 1st day of MARCH, 1870, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require during a period of four years, commencing 1st of July, 1870, viz.:—

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2¾ by 4¼ inches, of white paper.

No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5½ inches, of white, buff, canary, or cream-colored paper, or in such proportion of either as may be required.

No. 3. Full letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3¾ by 5¾ inches, of the same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 4. Full letter size, 3¾ by 5¾ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 5. Extra letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3¾ by 6¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 6. Extra letter size, 3¾ by 6¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 7. Official size, 3¾ by 8¾ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 8. Extra official size, 4¼ by 9¾ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS,

6½ by 9¾ inches, of buff or manilla paper.

All the above envelopes and wrappers to be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, and to bear such printing on the face, and to be made in the most thorough manner, of paper of approved quality, manufactured specially for the purpose, with such water marks or other devices to prevent imitation as the Postmaster-General may direct.

The envelopes to be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on not less than half an inch in width the entire length. The wrappers to be gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, each to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the letter or extra letter size, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and sealed, or securely fastened in strong manilla paper, so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete in all respects, ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General, and the cost of delivering as well as all expense of packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing, to be paid by the contractor.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such manner as to ensure security against loss by fire or theft. The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Specimens of the stamped envelopes and wrappers now in use may be seen at any of the principal post offices, but these specimens are not to be regarded as the style and quality fixed by the department as a standard for the new contract; bidders are therefore invited to submit samples of other and different qualities and styles, including the paper proposed as well as the manufactured envelopes, wrappers, and boxes, and make their bids accordingly.

The contract will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal, although it be not the lowest, is considered most advantageous to the Department, taking into account the prices, quality of the samples, workmanship, and the sufficiency and ability of the bidder to manufacture and deliver the envelopes and wrappers in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; and no proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a sufficient and satisfactory guarantee. The Postmaster-General also reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare new dies, and submit impressions thereof. THE USE OF THE PRESENT DIES MAY OR MAY NOT BE CONTINUED.

Bonds, with approved and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $200,000, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, as required by the seventeenth section of the act of Congress, approved the 26th of August, 1842, and payments under said contract will be made quarterly, after proper adjustment of accounts.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract whenever the same, or any part thereof, is offered for sale for the purpose of speculation; and under no circumstances will a transfer of the contract be allowed or sanctioned to any party who shall be, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, less able to fulfill the conditions thereof than the original contractor. The right is also reserved to annul the contract for a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations.

The number of envelopes of different sizes, and of wrappers issued to Postmasters during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869, was as follows, viz.:—

No. 1. Note size—1,114,000.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size; (not heretofore used).
No. 3. Full letter size, (ungummed, for circulars)—4,150,000.
No. 4. Full letter size—67,867,500.
No. 5. Extra letter size, (ungummed, for circulars)—343,500.
No. 6. Extra letter size—4,204,500
No. 7. Official size—604,650.
No. 8. Extra official size—1700.
Wrappers—3,595,250.

Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
1 11 eodtM1 Postmaster General.

PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE OF RIFLED CANNON, ETC.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, January 4, 1870.

Sealed Proposals for the purchase of 30-pounder and 20-pounder Parrott Rifles, with Carriages, Implements, and Projectiles, now on hand in the Navy Yards at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and Norfolk, will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock noon, January 31, 1870.

In the aggregate there are about 390 Guns, 354 Carriages, and 96,157 Projectiles. Schedules in detail of the articles at each yard will be furnished on application to this Bureau.

Bidders will state the number of guns, carriages, implements, and projectiles they desire to purchase at each yard separately, specifying the calibre of gun, kind of carriage, whether broadside or pivot, and the kind of projectiles.

The guns, etc., will be delivered at the respective navy yards, and must be removed by the purchaser or purchasers within ten days after the acceptance of his or their bid. But no deliveries will be made of any article until the parties purchasing shall have deposited with the paymaster of the navy yard the full amount of the purchase money in each case.

Many of the guns are new, and all are serviceable. Bidders will therefore offer accordingly. No offer for these articles as old iron or wood will be considered.

The Bureau reserves the right to reject any or all bids which it may not consider to the interest of the Government to accept.

Proposals should be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Purchase of Rifled Cannon, etc."

A. LUDLOW CASE,
1 8 ws7t Chief of Bureau.

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Eruptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, and Nose, Sore Legs, and Sores of every conceivable character. Office, No. 3 S. ELEVENTH, between Chesnut and Market streets.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received for the following work and materials required in the execution of the WALNUT Street portion of the PUBLIC BUILDINGS, to wit:—

For all the excavations, including the trenches for the foundations. The price to be stated per cubic yard, which is to cover all digging, hauling away the surplus earth, and cutting down and removing whatever trees may come in the way of the excavations, without extra measurement or allowance.

For taking down the terrace wall, cleaning the bricks, and piling them up adjacent to the buildings, taking down the iron railings, the gate piers, the coping of the wall and the steps, and depositing them on the grounds, and removing all the rubbish occasioned by the same. The price for this portion of the work to be stated *in gross*.

For concreting the entire foundation of the buildings with small broken stone, and cement, mortar, and grout, in conformity with the specifications. The depth of the concrete to be *three* feet, and the lateral dimensions to conform to the plans. The price to be stated per cubic foot, and to include all materials and labor.

For furnishing and delivering large-size building stone, the price to be stated per perch of 22 cubic feet, measured in the walls. Also, for select building stone, averaging 3 by 5 feet, and from 12 to 18 inches thick; the price for the same to be stated per cubic foot, delivered on the ground.

For building all the cellar walls, and the outside walls of the basement story, as high as the level line of the pavement, according to the plans and specifications. The price to be stated per perch of 22 cubic feet, laid in the walls, without extra measurement, and to include all labor and all materials except stone.

The contract or contracts will be awarded to the best and the lowest bidder or bidders, who will be required to give approved security for the faithful performance of the same.

The plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Architect, Mr. JOHN McARTHUR, Jr., No. 206 S. SIXTH Street.

The proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Public Buildings," and addressed to JAMES V. WATSON, Chairman of the Committee on Contracts, and to be left at the office of the Commissioners of Public Buildings, in the new Court House, SIXTH Street, below Chesnut, on the 14th day of February next ensuing, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock A. M., at which time the bids will be opened, in the presence of such bidders as may wish to attend.

By order of the Committee on Contracts.

1 19 wfm 11t H. C. PUGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRMOUNT PARK, No. 224 S. FIFTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

PROPOSALS for the privilege of running Park Carriages for the year 1870 from stands within the Park through its entire limits will be received at this office until the first day of February, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The conditions and stipulations upon which proposals will be received may be seen at this office between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

By order of the Committee on Superintendence and Police.

DAVID W. SOLEY,
1 17 mwf 7t Secretary Park Commission.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTH STREET BRIDGE COMMISSION, No. 224 S. FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

Sealed Proposals for erecting a bridge over the river Schuylkill at South street will be received at the office of the Commission, in the Department of Surveys, No. 224 S. FIFTH Street, until 12 o'clock M. of the FIRST DAY OF MARCH, 1870, for the construction of a wrought-iron drawbridge, with Murphy's modification of the Pratt truss. To have cast-iron piers in river, and stone abutments, with approaches of retaining walls; arches of brick, and iron I girders, as described in the specification. The entire length of structure to be 2419 feet, the truss spans to be 155 feet each, with pivot draw, giving an opening of 77 feet on each side.

The proposal to be for an aggregate bid, to be accompanied by a bond with two approved sureties to an amount of $50,000. Fifteen per cent. to be retained as the work proceeds, until the same, inclusive of the $50,000 noted in bond, shall amount to fifteen per cent. of the contract price, after which the current estimates will be paid in full.

Plans may be seen and specifications obtained at the office of the Commission on and after the 29th instant.

MOSES A. DROPSIE,
1 25 tuf6t President of the Commission.

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1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 187

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 187

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 187

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1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 187

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BEST AVAILABLE ECOPY

—The Rev. Charles Turner, who has published two volumes of very fine sonnets, is eldest brother of Alfred Tennyson. Several of these sonnets are worthy of the Laureate himself. We select two:—

THE "HIGHER CRITICISM" BLESSES THE BIBLE.

I say 'tis still God's Book, still true and wise,—
Though you have shorn it of its noblest parts,
Have ravaged all its great biographies,
And left no nourishment for pining hearts;
Say that's a foodless river, where the fish
Are stolen from the waters, every fin,
Since thieves have harried all that God put in,
And spared not scarce enough to freight a dish;
Say have you stolen away our food for faith—
Both Moses disallowed, and Paul reviewed,
And Christ Himself by rival pens pursued,
That race each other through His life and death—
Talks my soul to see how bland you look,
Giving your foolish blessing to the Book!

THE BEE-WISP.

Ye window-panes enthral our summer bees
(One insect woes I give this little page)—
I hear them threshing in their idle rage
Those crystal floors of famine, while, at ease,
Their outdoor comrades probe the nectaries
Of flowers, and into all sweet blossoms dive;
Then home, at sundown, to the happy hive,
Forward wing, straight through the dancing flies;
Save such poor strays a full-plumped wisp I keep,
And when I see them pining, worn, and vext,
Brush them softly with a downward sweep
The raised sash—all angered and perplext:
Man, the insect, stands on his defense
Against the very hand of Providence.

Mr. Turner—it may interest our readers to be informed—is the brother to whom is addressed a section of "In Memoriam."

"More than my brothers are to me—
Let not this vex thee, noble soul."

English Bible Translations.

WYCKLIFFE'S BIBLE.—This was the first translation made into our language. It was translated by John de Wyckliffe, or Wyckliffe, about the year 1360, but never printed, though there are manuscript copies of it in several European libraries. This great work unlocked the Scriptures to the multitude, or, as one of his antagonists, bewailing such an enterprise, worded it, "the gospel pearl was cast abroad and trodden under foot." May Wyckliffe not be justly styled the Morning-Star of the Reformation?

TYNDALE'S BIBLE.—The translation of William Tyndale, assisted by Miles Coverdale, was the first printed Bible in the English language. The New Testament was published in 1526. It was revised and republished in 1530. Two years later, Tyndale and his associates finished the whole Bible, except the Apocrypha, and printed it in Germany. A perfect copy was sold in London, in 1858, for £825.

MATTHEW'S BIBLE.—While Tyndale was pretending a second edition of the Bible, he was arrested and burned, after being strangled, for heresy. This was on Friday, the 6th of October, 1536. After his death, Coverdale and John Rogers revised it, and added a translation of the Apocrypha. It was dedicated to Henry III, in 1537, and was printed at Hamburg, under the borrowed name of Thomas Matthew, whence it was called Matthew's Bible. A copy was recently sold for £750.

CRANMER'S BIBLE.—This was the first Bible printed by authority in England, and publicly set up in the churches. It was Tyndale's version, revised by Coverdale and Cranmer, who added a preface to it, whence it was called Cranmer's Bible. It was printed by Grafton, and published in 1540. After being adopted, suppressed, and restored under successive reigns, a new edition was issued in 1570, a copy of which brought, at a recent sale in England, the sum of $610.

THE GENEVA BIBLE.—Several English exiles at Geneva, in Queen Mary's reign, viz.: Coverdale, Cole, Goodman, Gibbie, Knox, Thompson, and Wittingham, made a new translation, which was printed there in 1569. The New Testament, however, had been printed three years before. Hence it has ever since been known as the Geneva Bible. It was much valued by the Puritan party. In this version the first distinction in verses was made. It went through some twenty editions.

THE BISHOP'S BIBLE.—Archbishop Parker engaged bishops and other learned men to prepare and publish another translation. This they did so in 1568, in large folio. It made what was afterwards called the Great English Bible, and commonly called the Bishop's Bible. In 1589 it was published in octavo, a small but fine black letter. In it the chapters were divided into verses, but without breaks.

MATTHEW PARKER'S BIBLE.—The Bishop's Bible underwent some corrections from the hands of Matthew Parker, second Protestant Bishop of Canterbury, who was selected for that duty by Queen Elizabeth, and was printed in large folio, in 1572, and called Matthew Parker's Bible. This version was used in the churches for forty years. There is a well-preserved copy of this rare edition of the Scriptures in the possession of a gentleman residing in New York city.

THE DOUAY BIBLE.—The New Testament was published by the Roman Catholics in 1584, and called the Rhenish New Testament. It was condemned by the Queen of England, and copies were seized by her authority and destroyed. In 1609 and 1610, the Old Testament was added, and the whole published at Douay, hence ever since known as the Douay Bible.

BEZA BIBLE.—This edition of the Scriptures was translated by Theodorus Beza near the close of the sixteenth century, and published in the year 1599. The following is a copy of the title-page of the New Testament, *verbatim et literatim:*—"The New Testament of our Lord Jesus Christ, translated out of Greeke by *Theod. Beza;* With brief summaries and expositions upon the hard places by the said Authour, *Ioac (amer. and P. Loseler Vallerias.* Angelished by L. Tomson. *Together with the Annotations of Fr. Innius* upon the Revelation of S. John. Imprinted at London by the Deputies of Christopher Barker, Printer to the Queene's most Excellent Majestie—1599." The volume opens with a primitive version of the Psalms in verse, then follow the Old Testament, the Apocrypha, and New Testament, as in Bibles of the present day.

KING JAMES' VERSION.—The version of the Scriptures now in use was brought out by the authority of King James I, in 1611. Fifty-four learned men were employed to accomplish the work of revision. From death or other causes, seven of them failed to enter upon it. The remaining forty-seven were arranged under six divisions, and had different portions of the Bible assigned to those divisions. They entered upon their task in 1607, and, after nearly four years of diligent labor, the work was completed. This version was generally adopted, and the former ones soon fell into disuse.

Among other rare and highly-coveted editions is one printed in England in the seventeenth century, in which the important word *not* was omitted in the seventh commandment, from which circumstance it has ever since been known as "The Adulterous Bible." Another edition, known as the Pear-Bible, appeared about the same time, filled with *errata*, a single specimen of which will suffice:—"Know ye not the ungodly *shall inherit* the kingdom of God?" Bibles were once printed which affirmed that "all Scripture was profitable for destruction;" while still another edition of the sacred volume is known as "The Vinegar Bible," from the *erratum* in the title to the twentieth chapter of St. Luke, in which "Parable of the Vineyard" is printed "Parable of the Vinegar." Copies of "The Mazarine Bible," as it is called, because the copy that first attracted attention in modern times was discovered in the library of Cardinal Mazarin, are very rare. They are of two kinds, on vellum, of which there are but four copies known, and about twenty on paper. A vellum copy, with two leaves supplied in manuscript, was sold in London for two thousand and twenty dollars, but a copy on paper has since sold for the prodigious sum of two thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars, at the sale of the library of the Bishop of Cashel, in 1858. This, we believe, is the largest sum on record ever paid for a single volume of a printed book, with the exception of the price given for the celebrated Christopher Valdarfer's edition of Boccaccio's "Decameron" at the sale of the Duke of Roxburghe's library in London, in 1812. The principal competitors for this were the Marquis of Blandford and Earl Spenser. The former carried off the prize for two thousand two hundred and sixty pounds, more than ten thousand dollars of our money.—*Appleton's Journal.*

THE LATEST AFFINITY.

Moral Heroism of a Blacksmith—He Gracefully Makes Way for a New "Affinity," and Consents to Board where He Had Been "Boss."

Although not claiming an exquisitely euphonious appellation for their sparsely settled village, the very sedate residents of Dobbs' Ferry, on the Hudson, are at present in possession of a sensation which, from its complex features, blending the immoral with the ludicrous, almost defies grave contemplation. In the early winter of the past year, it appears that William Brown, a son of Vulcan, and a native of "Merrie England," settled in the village, resolving, it is supposed, to there "forge" out a support for himself and family, consisting of a wife and three children, the eldest of whom is perhaps eight years old. To this end a comfortable cottage was rented in Cedar street and a shop fitted up adjoining, where an "anvil chorus" was lustily performed from the rising of the sun until the going down thereof. It may here be mentioned that Brown is about forty-five years of age, while she who was then his "better half" is perhaps twenty years younger. Of the three children alluded to it is understood that the two eldest are the issue of Brown's first marriage, while the other innocent was intended to cement his second union, but failed to "stick," as may be learned from the sequel.

When the blacksmith and his family came to the village there accompanied them a helper, who had been for some time previous in the employ of Brown, who treated him with as much friendly consideration as though he were a member of the home circle. In short, Bernard Tighe, the fastidious assistent, not only wielded a sledge hammer for the man of iron, but also sat under the latter's "vine and fig tree," enjoying all the blessings of a comfortable home. Both men have the reputation of being steady and industrious, and nothing that gossip could alight on was observed regarding the newcomers, except that occasionally the blacksmith's assistant, elaborately attired, would be seen walking or driving out with the youthful Mrs. Brown.

Rumor had not yet troubled itself with his domestic affairs when Brown a few weeks ago applied to a notary public in the village for a "bill of separation" from his wife, stating that it was at her request he did so, and adding that, owing to her quarrelling with him, he found it impossible to live with her. The notary, on hearing Brown's apparently trifling grievance, gave him some friendly advice and courteously declined to assist in breaking up his domestic relations. Fully determined on his purpose, the blacksmith, it is stated, then sought and obtained the aid of a neighboring justice of the peace, who drew up and attested the document which purported to sever effectually the matrimonial cord which had heretofore made "one flesh" of Brown and his wife.

During the early portion of last week the mutually agreed upon separation came into the possession of the interested parties, and it is said that on the day following Mrs. Brown, escorted by her husband's assistant, called on the resident Methodist minister of the village, and having stated their wishes, were (un) duly united in matrimony by the clergyman. In justice to the latter, it is probable that he was not aware of the circumstances surrounding the candidates for marriage before performing the ceremony. The newly married pair returned to the home of the blacksmith, who remains in the house as a boarder, while all other relations between himself and his assistant, as also with the latter's recently acquired family honors, remains as harmonious as though he was still the "boss" and the faithful assistant the boarder.

HARDING'S EDITIONS

OF

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FOR

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No. 326 CHESNUT Street,
Philadelphia.

1 17

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodat'n..10:20 A. M., 1:15 and	6:50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accomm. dation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:20 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:45 P. M.
Accommodation	12:11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12:00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and	6:25 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:55 P. M.
Erie Express	12:55 P. M.
Southern Express	7:00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:20 and 8:16 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2:30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2:25 P. M. train will leave at 4:30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
11 1 President and General Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE.

ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO

NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE, ATLANTA, AUGUSTA, MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, MACON, RICHMOND, WELDON, WILMINGTON, CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, and all principal points SOUTH and SOUTHWEST. Tickets for sale, baggage checked through to destination, and all information furnished at

721 CHESNUT Street,
Masonic Hall,
G. RENTON THOMPSON,
1 21 tf Gen. Agent for Philadelphia.

SHIPPER'S GUIDE.

1870.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

ALL RAIL FREIGHT LINE

BETWEEN

Philadelphia and the West, Via Baltimore and Ohio Route.

Shippers are respectfully notified that arrangements have been perfected between the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads by which freight to and from the West, Northwest and Southwest will be transported, ALL RAIL.

No change of cars between Philadelphia and Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, or St. Louis.

Special attention will be given to the prompt and rapid transportation of first and second class goods.

Rates furnished and Through Bills Lading given at the Office,

No. 44 South FIFTH Street.

Freight received daily until 6 o'clock P. M., at the Depot of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company,

Cor. Washington Av. and Swanson St.

JOHN S. WILSON,
Gen. Th. Frt. Agt. P. W. & B. R. R. Co.
JAMES C. WILSON,
Agent Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co.

N. B.—On and after MONDAY, January 10, the rates to all points via Baltimore and Ohio route will be the same via Canal to Baltimore as by the Rail line. 1 8 1mrp

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, & public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,

SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 27 m 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

STEVENSON, BRO., & CO.,

OILS,

1 19 3m No. 132 S. SECOND Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:25 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A. M. and 12:45 M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:25 A. M., and 12:20 noon, passing Reading at 7:20 A. M., and 2:00 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon, and 6:35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:25 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:20 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. and 3:20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 7:30 A. M. and 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:15 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $22 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:25 A. M., 12:20 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11:30 A. M., 2:20 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 6:15 and 11:20 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:00 P. M., and 6:55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:55 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9:25 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7:40 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	8:20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11:40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:00 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	7:50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6:00 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7:20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	8:40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:25 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	4:00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	3:20 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	12:45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:45 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6:20 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12:25 A. M.
"	" Harrisburg	5:20 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... 3:25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail... 3:00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3:00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 3:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9:30 and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3:75.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

A. 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4:05, 4:35, 5, 5½, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9:20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6:35, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 10:50, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:20, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3¾ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9:20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3½, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6:25, 7, 7¾, 8:20, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¼, 6¾, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¼, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, 10:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 6:55, 7½, 8:10, 9:20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2¼, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7¾ A. M.,

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FIRE IN THE SIXTH WARD.

Burning of the National Hotel—$200 Worth of Shirts Stolen.

About 2 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the rear portion of the fourth story of the building known as the National Hotel, Nos. 308 and 310 Race street. The flames originated in a room occupied by Mr. A. Block, shade manufacturer, the contents of which were entirely destroyed. From here the flames communicated to the adjoining rooms and the roof, all of which suffered a like fate. The flooring of the fourth story was also consumed, and the whole establishment flooded.

The hotel is kept by [illegible] Co.

The building is owned by Messrs. Kahn & [illegible], who had but lately refitted the entire place at an expense of about $8500. Their loss by fire and water is estimated at $6500, upon which there are the following insurances:—Fire Association, $5000; Royal, of Liverpool, $2500. The building is owned by Mr. Roberts, of New York, and is damaged to the extent of $1500, fully insured in the Hand-and-Hand. The National was a Hebrew boarding-house, and fortunately the majority of the patrons were absent at the Hebrew ball. Those on the premises succeeded in escaping in their night clothes.

No. 308, ground floor, is occupied by Oscar Wilson as a restaurant, who sustains a loss of $100, principally by water.

No. 310, ground floor, is occupied by Messrs. Rebholtz & Deringer, tailors, who lose about $200 by water.

Mr. Block cannot account for the origination of the fire, stating that he left his room at eight o'clock, when all appeared secure. Mr. B. loses $1600 worth of goods. Insured.

In the rear and separated by an alley is the shirt manufactory of Chester L. Smith & Co. This place was untouched by the flames, but was nevertheless broken into by the firemen, filled with water, and robbed of shirts to the value of $200 or more.

In fact, the firemen seem to have had everything their own way, and, taking advantage thereof, poured water into every nook and crevice, the firm losing over $400 worth of goods by water.

LIGHT UPON THE WORKING OF NEWSBOYS' HOMES.—The prospects of taming the wild Arabs of our streets by means like those employed in the Newsboys' Homes are set forth in the following dialogue, reported to us the other day:—

A lady walking along Chesnut street was attracted by the bright eyes and blonde curls of a little urchin seated on the curbing. She approached and asked him if he was a newsboy.

"I ain't nothing shorter."

"Have you no home?"

"No."

"Wouldn't you like to have one?"

"You bet!"

"You should not speak so idly, my son. But come, how would you like me for a mother at our Newsboys' Home?"

The little fellow scanned her from head to foot for a moment, then inquired:—

"Would you whip me?"

"Not unless you were bad."

"Let me go barefooted?"

"No."

"Play hose?"

"No."

"Pull the cat's tail?"

"No."

"Lick the puddin' dish?"

"No."

"Cuss?"

"No."

"Chaw tobacco?"

"No."

"Smoke?"

"No."

"Then go 'long with you; you don't know anything. I reckon next you'd say a fellow shouldn't cross his legs and sing 'Come along Josey.'" And then the little fellow's face glowed with a sense of ineffable contempt.

CAUGHT AGAIN.—Some twelve years ago one John S. Heyder was convicted of the charge of rape upon a small child and sentenced to twelve years' imprisonmnnt. He was lately released, and from what fellows appears to have at once re-entered criminal life. Some days ago the residence of Stephen Nash, Twenty-first and Wood streets, was entered and robbed. Suspicion pointed to Heyder, and yesterday he was arrested at Eleventh and Coates streets by Officer Clark. His residence was then searched, and therein were found goods to the value of $100, which have been recognized as the property of Mr. Nash. Heyder will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

REMOVAL OF FARREL, HERRING & CO.—The firm of Farrel, Herring & Co., manufacturers of Herring's patent champion fire and burglar-proof safes, represented in this city by Harvey Gillam, Charles Mathews, and George W. Meyers, have lately removed their store from No. 629 Chesnut to No. 807 Chesnut street. These safes have won a world-wide reputation. The business of the firm is well managed. No higher testimony could be offered as to the excellence of the safes produced by this house than the fact that nearly all the leading banks, banking, insurance, and safe deposit companies have them in use.

THEFT OF FIFTY CENTS.—A colored individual, whose business is the sale of wild ducks, yesterday entered an establishment at Sixth and Lombard streets to transact some business. Chancing carelessly to place his pocket-book upon the counter, it was picked up by a "moke" named Daniel Gray. Daniel at once went through it, and found fifty cents in cash and a lot of papers. The former he retained and the latter he destroyed. Shortly afterwards Daniel was arrested and taken before an alderman, who committed him to prison.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF GAS.—The Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works give notice that after the 1st of February the price of gas will be reduced twenty-five cents per thousand, making the new price two dollars and thirty cents. This is probably as much of a reduction as the gas company can stand at the present time, but the people have a greater amount of endurance. Any further reduction the Trustees may see fit to make will be cheerfully borne by the people.

A CLIMBER.—A sprightly youth of fifty-two summers, named George Ennis, at an early hour this morning clambered over the fence surrounding the yard attached to the residence of Michael Tobin, Fourth and South streets, and in so doing aroused a faithful poodle, who set up such a howl as to cause George to retreat. In so doing he dropped into the arms of Policeman Rogers, who conveyed him to the office of an alderman, by whom he was committed in default of $800 bail to answer.

PEPPERPOT.—Yesterday a pilgrim named John Sutton, aged fifty-two years, pushed by the pangs of hunger, procured a bowl of pepperpot from a party at New Market and Brown streets, knowing that he had not the requisite five cents to pay for it. When called upon for the cash, he plead poverty, whereupon he was ordered to be arrested, and Alderman Becker committed him in default of $400 bail to answer.

RABID CANINE.—A rabid dog yesterday caused quite an excitement in the neighborhood of Seventeenth and Brandywine streets. The animal rushed up and down, snapping and biting, inflicting wounds upon two women and several small children. Finally a teamster, who happened to be driving by, killed the animal by a blow from his whip handle.

TABLE TURNING.—Frank McElroy and James Stirk were arrested yesterday at Second and Buttonwood streets, while attempting to dispose of a small marble-top table which they had stolen. Alderman Cahill held them each in $800 bail to answer.

A COLORED FORGER.—Charles Moore (colored) has been held to bail by Alderman Kerr on the charge of forgery. It appears that Charles forged an order for wages due another party, and succeeded in obtaining the cash therefor; hence the prosecution.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—About 10 o'clock yesterday morning, John McLaughlin, a carpenter employed on a building on Twenty-second street below Race, fell from a scaffolding and sustained severe injuries. He was removed to his residence in West Philadelphia.

PROCTOR.

Meeting of his Creditors.

A meeting of the creditors of J. W. Proctor, some twenty-five in number, and representing business firms in this city, met at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the store, No. 920 Chesnut street. The object was to devise means for the disposal of the balance of stock on hand, in the the store of the absconding merchant. Mr. Henry C. Moore, the assignee, reported that he had disposed of at least twenty thousand dollars worth of goods, and he had yet about five thousand dollars worth [illegible] to sell. A discussion followed as to whether the goods should be disposed of in bulk, or whether the assignee should be continued on as he has been doing. The matter was referred to a committee of two, who with the assignee, were authorized to act as they saw fit. The gentlemen present expressed great satisfaction at the manner in which Mr. Moore had discharged his duties. Mr. Edward Shippen, who represents the Boston claim, was present. He made a speech, in which he handled Mr. Proctor without gloves. Lawyer Hirst, the representative of a New York house, was in attendance, and took part in the proceedings.

As yet no tidings of Proctor's whereabouts have been received, although efforts are being made to discover his hiding place. Yesterday the furniture at Mr. Proctor's late residence was sold by Mr. Birch, auctioneer, by order of the assignee.

A FIZZLE.—Some days ago a warrant was served upon the amiable Committing Magistrate at the Central Station, Wilson Kerr, Esq. The judge was astounded; he who would not harm the smallest insect could not conceive of any crime that he had been guilty of, but a perusal of the warrant showed that an individual named William McDonald had charged Wilson Kerr, upon oath, with *conspiring and to Rob and Steal and By Rusfusing Comton Bail.* Shocked beyond description, the judge at once procured the assistance of twelve able lawyers, and this morning proceeded to the office of Alderman Belshaw to answer the heinous charge. A furniture car followed containing a whole law library, the twelve legal gentlemen all avowing that they had never before heard of such a terrible offense. Alderman Belshaw looked sorrowful, the whole party in fact looked blue, and a stalwart son of Africa was kept busily employed in applying stimulants to the judge. At length the prosecutor appeared to testify as to his grievances, and a long maudlin statement was made, at the end of which Alderman Belshaw arose and with a heart lightened of a heavy care bade the judge depart in peace, stating that he would endeavor to have the prosecutor taken care of, he evidently being weak in the *cere bellum.*

A GANG OF THIEVES.—For months past the merchants of North Broad street have been annoyed by constantly occurring thefts. Scarce a night was allowed to pass without some establishment being broken into and robbed of produce and other goods. A few nights ago the warehouse of Andrew Miller, No. 210 North Broad street, was despoiled of a lot of butter, eggs, cheese, etc. The aid of Chief Kelly and Detective Lukens was then invoked, and the result has been the finding of the goods at the residence of a Mrs. Hart, No. 1341 Pearl street, and the arrest of four lads named James Wray, Edward Hess, Daniel McGirr, and Robert Brown. This Mrs. Hart is the mother of a well-known thief, and keeps a place of resort for a gang of thieves, of which the abovenamed are a part. They will have a hearing to-day at the Central Station.

DON'T FORGET TO-NIGHT at the Lecture-room of the Mercantile Library, Tenth street, above Chesnut, the last night of Mr. Scattergood's immensely humorous lecture, the "Tale of the Dolphin."

FATAL GUNNING ACCIDENT.—William Seeds was killed while gunning this morning at Rope Ferry Bridge. The Coroner has been notified to hold an inquest.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court in Banc—Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Read, Sharswood, and Williams.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

This morning the case of the contested elections of October, 1868, were called for argument, they being before this Court upon a writ of *certiorari* from the decree of the Court of Common Pleas, ousting all the Democratic incumbents save the Mayor. The cases of the six appellants, Sheppard, Weaver, Fletcher, Getz, Barger, and Melloy, were taken up together.

George W. Biddle, Esq., opened the argument for the contestants. He stated that there were various errors in the cases, which would be taken up in turn. In 39 of the precincts of this county—more than 10 per cent. of them—a combination took place among the election officers by which naturalized citizens, persons who had received their papers from this court, were prevented from voting. In the Ninth district there was no election at all. There were not enough votes cast on the side which the speaker represented (Democratic) to constitute one. An error common to all the cases was that of striking out entire polls from the count. Where the electors are not in fault, and where legal votes have been received, a whole division or poll cannot be stricken out. This was an error in the original judgment of the court in not striking out the specifications taking this ground from the original petition. The true vote could only be obtained by calling upon the individual legal voters.

The illegal acts of the election officers as charged in the petition of the first contestants were, allowing unassessed persons and personators to vote, omitting to mark the letter V opposite the name of the voter on voting, and so keeping a legal record, denying challenges, and receiving illegal votes. The lower Court proceeded illegally in four cases. 1st. They obliterated the election in the Seventh division of the Third ward. Here some of these illegal acts of the election officers are said to have taken place. In this division they can only show 248 false votes, which would still leave 168 majority for the Democratic candidate. But the striking out of the whole division, the majority was reduced by that number. In the last Presidential election, in the four divisions where the Court illegally struck out some 1500 votes, the figures were very nearly the same as at this election.

In 1867, instead of disfranchising citizens by the hundreds, as in this case, the lists were sent back to find the exact returns. It has been said that the method of proceeding adopted has been supported by precedents in other States. These were by legislative committees, which are not municipal tribunals. Their precedents should not be adopted where the thing bears injustice upon its face. In the District Attorney's case there were two errors by the court. First, it was sent to an examiner while being examined by the court, and second, in receiving an amendment out of time. As regards the first, what would be thought of a legislative committee hearing a case by an examiner, or a criminal case being tried by testimony heard before an examiner? As regards the second, they allowed an amendment to be made which vitally affected Mr. Sheppard. While the judgment was being made an amendment was allowed in the petition on which the judgment was being given, without giving the one affected a chance to be heard. The amendment affected the Sixteenth division of the Twentieth ward, where by an impartial count of the ballot boxes an error of 45 or 40 votes was found in favor of Mr. Sheppard. This vitally affected the sitting officer's claims, but it was altered at such a time that he was not allowed to be heard upon it. An amendment like this was set aside by a Judge in this State on the ground that it was out of time.

Another point in the proceedings of the lower Court is that, by the act of Assembly, the Court has to do with the returns, not with the election. This point will be developed at length by another of the counsel.

W. H. Rawle, Esq., continuing the argument for the sitting officers, said by the present rules of court this court will not decide on a writ of *certiorari* unless the court below has exceeded its jurisdiction, or has made an error in point of law. Under this writ this court has nothing to do with the fact of the lower court having decided right or wrong. The arguments used by the counsel would have been in place in a motion for a new trial, but do not apply here.

If these arguments apply, we must sit as chancellors on the rights of each and every one of the voters in the contested election, which would flood the court with the immense amount of testimony taken in the former contest.

The six points in the petition as to the misconduct of the election officers have been over and over brought up in the lower court in different cases, and have over and over been defeated. The right of voter is a peculiar one. He is under certain conditions, as, for instance, he must vote at a certain time on a certain day, must be of a certain age, and the like. If he does not vote under these conditions, his vote is not counted legal. If this is the case for one voter, it is the same for a precinct of voters. If illegal votes were received by the bushel, and the voters of another stripe of politics were hurried away to prison, there to remain for twenty-four hours, and if other irregularities took place, the participants in them should be punished. It would not do to say that the proceedings were legal up to a certain point, and beyond that illegal. The legal votes were so covered up by fraud that they cannot be discovered by any method. The only way possible was to throw out the whole precincts. If the election officers acted wrongfully, those who had placed them in office should suffer for their illegal proceedings.

Suppose, for the sake of argument, that the court has no power to strike out the entire poll, it cannot be said that the petition ought to be quashed because too much was claimed. Nor can it be claimed that it should be so dealt with because the petition did not contain the names of the citizens. There were some 121,000 votes cast at the election, to get the names of which would be impracticable. In former cases it has been deemed to have been unnecessary.

The amendment which was made after the petition was under judgment was occasioned by the discovery of false votes affecting Thayer and Greenbank, by which packages of ten votes were twisted together, and the whole lot supposed to be for one or the other. The order of court allowing this amendment was according to the strictest requirements of common law, and was made at such a time as would allow a reply from the other side. It was not out of time, and the opposite side were not taken by surprise. It was made before the writ of *certiorari* was brought into court. Such amendments have often been allowed in former cases, and at later times than this one, as for instance, after writs of error.

The objection against the reference to the examiners comes too late. It comes after the case has been tried, after some two thousand printed pages of evidence have been taken. But the right to refer to examiners can be proved by reference to the statutes of the Courts of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions. It is affirmed that by a statute giving the right of reference to the Court of Common Pleas, the right is taken from the Court of Quarter Sessions, because it is given to the former court. This assertion emphatically denied.

The assertion that the case should be tried at the next term of court, and because it was not so decided that therefore it was illegal, is also disapproved by precedents. If this were so, any man who has been fraudulently elected might put off the case until the time was completed, and so not only gain the case, but baffle his opponents.

The Chief Justice at this point announced that, on account of a long consultation to be held this afternoon, the counsel would have to suspend his remarks for the present. The court then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Nisi Prius—Judge Agnew.

Anna Foley vs. John Fagan and Estelle Fagan. An action to recover damages for an alleged malicious prosecution. Before reported. On the part of the defense it was shown that on the 1st of October last the defendants had $50, which Estelle Fagan placed in a writing desk in her own bed-chamber, to which room plaintiff, who was cook in the house, had free access; on Sunday, the 3d of October, all the family and servants except the plaintiff were out, and the money was still in the desk, and on the Wednesday following the money was missed, and also some sheets of French note-paper, which were in the desk. Subsequently the paper was found in the kitchen in a cook-book used by the plaintiff, which directed suspicion against her as the person who had taken the money. A search-warrant being obtained and search made, fifty dollars of the exact denominations of the money which had been lost, together with some smaller sums, were found in the plaintiff's trunk. The officer who made the search insisted upon placing her at once under arrest, but her employer begged that she might not be taken that night, making himself responsible for her appearance next morning. Upon this state of facts the jury believed that there were both probable cause and absence of malice, and rendered a verdict of not guilty in favor of the defendant, John Fagan, the Court having at an earlier stage of the case directed the jury to find in favor of his co-defendant, there being no evidence whatever to implicate her in the alleged malicious prosecution. Palethorp for defendant; Ruddiman for defendants.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Hare.

Morehouse vs. Broussin & Rusk. An action to recover for thirty barrels of oil sold and delivered. The defense alleged that the purchase was made by only one of the defendants. On trial.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Streud.

John Gilmer vs. John D. Carpenter et al. An action to recover damages for the alleged negligent construction of an alley way, by which plaintiff's property was overflowed by water and greatly injured. Verdict for plaintiff, $175.

Joseph Fayet vs. Isaac Kuhn. An action to recover for cheese sold and delivered, the defense alleging that the cheese was unmarketable. On trial.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.

J. Fox and Henry Stewart were acquitted of a charge of larceny, the evidence being that they went to the prosecutor's house and took away a stuffed dog that belonged to Stewart, the prosecutor having obtained it from the person who transferred the house to him, and who had received it from Stewart to do some work upon it. This being merely a claim of right, and no felonious intent entering into the act, it, of course, was not the offense of larceny.

In the case of George Walsh, charged with stealing $300 from Patrick Devinney in the City Bank on last Friday afternoon, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.

LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1023 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES.

[For additional Auctions see the Seventh Page.]

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY AND AUCTION Commission Sales Rooms, B. SCOTT, JR., Auctioneer, No. 1117 CHESNUT Street, Girard Row.

Particular attention paid to out-door sales, at moderate rates.

WORKS OF ART.
IMPORTANT SALE OF
BARON CARL VON RUDENBERGH'S
SUPERB COLLECTION OF MODERN PAINTINGS,
On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
Feb. 1 and 2, at 7½ o'clock.

We have received instructions to sell this splendid collection of modern Paintings, just arrived from Europe, and never before exhibited, purchased at great expense from the late expositions of Berlin, Dresden, Munich, Paris, Dusseldorf, and Brussels, comprising, among others, some superb cabinet pictures for the embellishment of drawing rooms and parlors. Many of these are from the best masters of Europe, and deserve attention from connoisseurs and lovers of art.

The following are some of the artists represented:—

Koekoek,	Everson,	De Boel,
Hollander,	De Vol,	Van Diepham,
Nordenberg,	Pias,	De Fay,
Van Dreghan,	Vogt,	Van Severdonck,
Lesmpatton,	Grue,	Rosenboom,
Jernberg,	Kos,	Fauerholt,
Maler,	Castan,	Peerebaart,
Spohler,	Desan,	Kruseman,
Kreutzer,	Mnsin,	Schaeklet,
Le Cosly,	Grob,	Janssens.

The owner has ordered this very valuable collection of paintings to be peremptorily sold, without the least reserve. Open for exhibition on Wednesday morning, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1117 CHESNUT Street.

Also, a private collection, from a well known connoisseur. Included is a portrait of George Washington, by Gilbert Stewart; also, a portrait by the same artist.

The following artists are represented:—

C. Lindeman,	H. C. Bispham,
F. Nicolai,	Litschaur,
W. E. Winner,	H. Parton, and others.

1 27 6t

THIRD EDITION

GENERAL NEWS.

Death of the Duke of Broglie at Paris—Terrible Tragedy in the West—Nominations and Appointments—The Erie and Pittsburg Canal Question.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Assistant Assessors Appointed.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The following Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue have been appointed:—In the Third district of New York, Richard B. Eagan, A. V. Barger, B. C. Henry, Thomas F. Russel, Thomas W. Davis, David Risk, H. L. Jewett, William M. Howell, William A. Green, John Montford. In the Second district of New York, Michael Weldon, Clark Smith, M. K. Wildman, Louis Trahleck, Thomas D. Moscrap, and Andrew Gregory, Jr.

Customs Receipts.

The receipts from customs, from the five principal ports of the Atlantic coast, as reported for the week ending January 22, 1870, amount to $3,371,426.

Transfer of Clerks.

The transfers of clerks which were recently made from the Assay Office to the Sub-Treasury in New York, have been made to take effect on July 1, 1870, instead of January 1, as was contemplated.

Presidential Nominations.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:—James T. Jennings, Receiver of Public Moneys at Iowa, Michigan; John Eaton, Jr., of Tennessee, Commissioner of Education, in place of Barnard, to be removed; Hampton Aulick, Assistant Surgeon in the navy; Lieutenant L. Wilson to be Lieutenant-Commander in the navy; First Lieutenant H. B. Lowery, to be Captain in the Marine Corps; Second-Lieutenant R. R. Neill, to be First Lieutenant in the Marine Corps; Israel S. Adams, Collector of Customs at Great Egg Harbor, New Jersey; Jarvis H. Bartlett, Collector of Customs at Little Egg Harbor, N. J.; William G. Williams, Postmaster at Watertown, N. Y., and Bruce Johnson, to be Postmaster at Shelbyville, Indiana.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Petitions were presented by Messrs. Ramsey, Drake, Pratt, Patterson, Conkling, and Fenton, for the abolition of the franking privilege, one of the petitions presented by Mr. Fenton, containing 4881 citizens of New York city.

Another petition was presented by Mr. Fenton from the Trustees of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat of New York, asking for Congressional action to secure adequate provision by the United States or State Government for the support of sick and disabled seamen arriving at the port of New York.

Mr. Fenton presented the resolutions of the Board of Trade of Buffalo for the repeal of the income tax.

John G. Lewis was sworn in as Senator from the State of Virginia.

Mr. Patterson, from the Committee on Retrenchment, reported favorably the House joint resolution prohibiting assessments upon or collections from subordidate officials to make presents to their superior officers. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Harlan the resolution relating to the recent seizure of distilled spirits in San Francisco was taken up.

Mr. Cole favored the reference of the subject to a committee, remarking that a vote upon its indefinite postponement would be regarded by some as a test of the power of the whisky interest. The proceedings in the case had resulted in arresting many whisky frauds throughout the country.

The subject was then indefinitely postponed, upon a division, by 20 to 15.

Mr. Thayer called up the bill to establish a port of delivery at Omaha, Nebraska.

Mr. Trumbull said that various ports of delivery now established should be abolished as unnecessary.

Mr. Kellogg intimated that he would introduce a resolution as to the expediency of their abolition. Omaha, however, was an exceptional instance, public convenience seeming to require a port of delivery.

House.

By unanimous consent bills were introduced and referred as follows:—

By Mr. Scofield, authorizing the indemnity fund paid by China and Japan to be covered into the Treasury.

By Mr. Washburn (Wis.), to establish steamship lines.

By Mr. Gilfillan, requiring the national banks going into liquidation to deposit lawful money in place of their circulating notes, and to take up their bonds.

Bills were reported and recommitted as follows:—

By Mr. Julian, from the Committee on Public Lands, to prevent the further sale of public lands except as provided for in the pre-emption and homestead laws, and the laws for disposing of town sites and mineral lands.

By Mr. Ingersoll, from the Committee on Railroads and Canals, to authorize the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Washington city to Cleveland, Ohio, or Erie, Pa., by the nearest direct route.

Mr. Davis called up the bill introduced by him yesterday, to amend the Virginia bill by construing the word oath to include affirmation. Passed.

Resolutions of inquiry were offered and adopted as follows:—

By Mr. Moore (N. J.), as to why harbor-master fees', health fees and State Hospital fees are allowed to be collected at the New York Custom House, notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court that such fees were unlawful.

By Mr. Wilson (Minn.), relative to the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi at or near the Falls of St. Anthony.

Also, as to a reduction of the postage rate between Sweden and the United States.

By Mr. Burdett, as to the building for post office, courts, etc., at Jefferson City, Mo.

By Mr. Archer, as to the abstraction of stamps from the Havre-de-Grace Post Office.

The Speaker announced the following as the select committee on the Postal Telegraph bill:—Messrs. Washburn, of Wisconsin; Lawrence, Dawes, Davis, Palmer, Woodward, and Beck.

FROM THE WEST.

Great Cry and Little Wool—Terrible Domestic Tragedy.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—The meeting called last night at the Fremont House, to form a vigilance committee, was turned into a grand farce by those who responded to the call, and it adjourned without accomplishing anything.

Mrs. Harrold, of Deomda, Jo Davies county, Illinois, recently became insane on religious matters, and on Tuesday morning, in the absence of her husband, she obtained a razor and attempted to cut her throat, when her daughter snatched it from her and ran towards an outhouse to hide. The mother overtook her daughter, and, after a struggle, regained the razor, and was about to draw it across her throat a second time, when another daughter, aged fifteen, placed her hand there and received a terrible gash. The mother then succeeded in cutting her throat from ear to ear, dying immediately.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands, 25¼c.; sales, 600 bales. Flour—State and Western heavy; Southern dull. Wheat irregular and unsettled; Nos. 1 and 2 mixed, $1 23; winter red Western, $1 30. Corn dull; new mixed Western, 90@96c.; new yellow Southern, $1 02. Oats dull and heavy. Beef quiet. Pork quiet; new mess, $26 50@27 50. Lard dull; steam rendered, in tierces, 16¼@16½c. Whisky dull at $1 00.

FROM THE STATE.

The Pittsburg Canal Scheme.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 27.—Additional facts have been made public in regard to proposed enlargement of the Erie and Pittsburg Canal. It appears that the State expended three and a half millions of dollars on the work, and then gave it to a company if they would finish it. The company expended one million, but failed to pay the interest on their bonds, and are now encumbered with a debt of one and a half millions.

At least six-sevenths of the bonded securities were recently in the hands of one who is reported to have sold his interest for the aggregate sum of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars to parties in Pittsburg, Beaver, Harrisburg, and Erie. The proposed plan of operations will probably be to issue one million of new bonds, exchanging them for the Allegheny Valley bonds now owned by the State.

The bonded securities which have thus actually cost three hundred and fifty thousand dollars will realize the holders a profit of six hundred and fifty thousand, besides any additional profits that may be made on contracts to enlarge the canal. As it is impossible for the work to pay the interest on the debt, the State will be the loser. Parties connected with the scheme have been in Harrisburg recently.

FROM EUROPE.

International Coinage.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—The Senate yesterday discussed the proposition for an international coinage system. Chevalier de Verrier and others participated and urged the adoption of a gold coin equivalent to twenty-five francs as a universal unit.

Death of the Duke of Broglie.

The Duke of Broglie, a leading member of the Orleanists, died here yesterday, aged eighty-five years.

The Rumored Death of the Pope.

Nothing further has been heard from Rome about the rumored death of the Pope.

Erie Stock in England.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—It is said a large number of Erie shares held in this country have been stamped by the Erie Shareholders' Protection Union. A member of the firm of Burcham, Dalrymple & Co. will soon leave for New York, to protect holders by voting on stamped shares.

The Spanish Elections.

MADRID, Jan. 27.—No further returns from the elections for members of the Constituent Cortes have been received since the last despatches, but the authorities here classify those known to be elected somewhat differently than before:—Progressists, 18; Republicans, 4; Unionists, 3; Absolutist, 1.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Anti-Slavery Festival.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—The thirty-sixth annual anti-slavery festival was held last evening in Horticultural Hall, and attracted many well-known leaders of the cause. The time was mainly devoted to social converse, closing with a speech by Wendell Phillips. Among those present were Rev. John G. Sargent, President of the Massachusetts Anti-slavery Society, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lydia M. Child, Abby K. Foster, Julia Ward Howe, and Rev. W. H. Cummings.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 27.—Cotton firm at 25¼c. Flour fairly active, and prices slightly favor buyers. Howard Street superfine, $4 75@5; do. extra, $5 25@6; do. family, $6 25@7; City Mills superfine, $5@5 75; do. extra, $5 50@6 25; do. family, $6@8 75; Western superfine, $4 75@5; do. extra, $5 25@5 75; do. family, $6 25@6 75. Wheat firm; prime to choice Maryland red, $1 25@1 47. Corn firm; white, $1 08@1 05; yellow, 97c.@$1. Oats and Rye unchanged. Mess Pork quiet at $29 50. Bacon firm; rib sides, 16½@16½c.; clear do., 17c.; shoulders, 13½c.; hams, 20c. Lard firm at 17@17½c. Whisky quiet at 99c.@$1 for wood and iron-bound barrels.

INSURANCE.

34 NORTH FIFTH STREET.

FIRE ASSOCIATION,

Incorporated March 27, 1820.

OFFICE:
No. 34 North FIFTH Street.
INSURES
Buildings,
Household Furniture, and
Merchandise Generally,

FROM LOSS BY FIRE,

(IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA ONLY.)

Statement of the Assets of the Association, January 1, 1870, published in conformity with the provisions of an act of Assembly approved April 5, 1842:—

Bonds and Mortgages on property in the city of Philadelphia	$1,424,322 18
Ground Rents in the city of Philadelphia	22,980 93
Real Estate Office, No. 34 N. Fifth street	50,434 48
Furniture and Fixtures of Office	4,609 03
United States 5-20 Registered Bonds	45,000 00
Cash on hand	25,385 73
	$1,572,732 25

TRUSTEES.

Wm. H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George L. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Joseph R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	Mahlon H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
Joseph R. Schell.	

WM. H. HAMILTON,
PRESIDENT.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,
VICE-PRESIDENT.
WM. T. BUTLER,
SECRETARY.

1 22 stuth3trp

GREAT WESTERN
Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
EDWIN E. SIMPSON, MANAGER,
No. 512 WALNUT St., Philada.

All the good, equitable and liberal features of the best Life Insurance Companies are guaranteed to the policy holders of this Company. 1 23 stuth6w

Liberal arrangements made with competent agents.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE to the City Treasurer for new certificates for the following City six per cent. loans, free from all taxes:—

Certificate No. 17,063, Loan No. 54, dated November 6, 1867, $30,000.
Certificate No. 1848, New Loan, dated November 22, 1867, $1000.
Certificate No. 19,231, Liabilities, dated November 26, 1867, $1000.
Certificate No. 19,232, Municipal Loan, dated November 26, 1867, $1000.
Certificate No. 640, Water Loan, dated May 8, 1869, $1000.
Certificate No. 22,140, Park Loan, dated April 2, 1869, $1000.

1 27 th 3m

FINANCIAL.

THE
FIRST MORTGAGE
BONDS
OF THE
Chicago, Danville, and Vincennes Railroad.

Total amount to be issued	$2,500,000
Capital Stock paid in	2,100,000
Estimated Cost of Road (140 miles)	4,500,000
Estimated Earnings per annum	2,639,306
Net Earnings per annum	879,768
Interest on the Loan per annum	175,000
Amount of Bonds per mile of Road	18,000
Amount of Interest per mile	1,260
Amount of Net Earnings per mile	6,284

The Bonds follow the completion of the Road—have the Union Trust Company of New York as their Official Register and Transfer Agent—and are sold at present at 95 and accrued interest.

They bear examination and comparison better, it is believed, than any other now before the public, in the fixed and unchangeable elements of Safety, Security and Profit.

They bear good interest—Seven per cent. Gold for forty years—and are secured by a Sinking Fund, and First Mortgage upon the road, its outfit, and net income, the Franchises, and all present and future acquired property of the Company.

They depend upon no new or half-settled territory for business to pay their interest, but upon an old, well-settled and productive country—assuming that a railroad built through the heart of such a region offers better security for both Interest and Principal than a road to be built through the most highly extolled wilderness or sparsely settled territory.

This Railroad possesses special advantages, in running into and out of the City of Chicago, an important Railroad and Commercial Centre; in running through a line of villages and old farming settlements in the richest portion of the State of Illinois; in running near to deposits of Iron Ore of great extent and value, and over broad fields of the best coal in the State—which mining interests are its monopoly. And besides the local and other business thus assured, there will be attracted to this road the considerable traffic already springing up "from the Lakes to the Gulf;" as with its Southern Connections it forms a Trunk Line 45 miles shorter than any other route from Chicago to Nashville.

These Bonds are therefore based upon a Reality, and a Business that a few years must inevitable double—and competent judges say treble—in value.

Governments selling while the price is high pay well if put into these Bonds, and Trust or Estate Funds can be put into NOTHING BETTER.

Pamphlets, with Maps, etc., on hand for distribution.

Bonds may be had directly of us, or of our Agents in Philadelphia

DE HAVEN & BROS.,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
BANKERS, DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, ETC., SPECIAL AGENTS FOR THESE BONDS.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO., Merchants,
1 11 tuthstF1 No. 54 CLIFF Street, New York.
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THESE BONDS.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 1 26§

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

CHARLES H. GRAVES,
Real Estate and Land Agent,
DULUTH, MINNESOTA.

Particular attention given to investments of capital in and about Duluth.
Address during January care of
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
1 24 6t PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS,
THE LEASE AND PERMANENT FIXTURES OF THE FLOUR STORE,
No. 1230 MARKET STREET.
Apply on the premises to
1 20 4p J. EDWARD ADDICKS.

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY No. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Two buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
1 2 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO RENT.—THE SECOND AND THIRD-story rooms, No. 807 CHESNUT Street, handsomely fitted up, and very desirable for a Notion, Dry Goods, or Fancy Goods Jobbing Business. Cheap to a good tenant. Fixtures for sale low. Apply to
EDWARD FERRIS,
1 21 No. 807 CHESNUT Street, up stairs.

A LARGE STORE ON CHESNUT Street, above Seventh, south side, in a splendid condition, to rent. Immediate possession if desired. Address T. B. K., Philadelphia "Inquirer" Office. 1 18 12t

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK Dwelling, No. 655 North Twelfth street, above Wallace. Three story double back buildings, with all modern conveniences complete. Rent $350. Inquire of JAMES HARPER, No. 3035 WALLACE Street. 1 27 3t

CHESNUT STREET STORE, NO. 1136, to Rent by E. M. NEEDLES & CO. 1 26 3t

GROCERIES, ETC.

FINE CIGARS.

Prices Constantly Being Reduced.

WE HAVE

In Store a complete assortment of the FINEST BRANDS of Genuine Imported Havana, Key West, and L. Fuguet & Sons' Mariana Rita Cigars,

WHICH WE ARE OFFERING AT THE

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

F. BRADFORD CLARKE,
Successor to Simon Colton & Clarke,
S.W. Corner Broad and Walnut
5 tuths PHILADELPHIA.